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Iran-Iraq War

Iranian Offensive—An Iranian military communique on Iran's new offensive against the Iraqi III Army Corps in the Shalamcheh sector claimed that further losses were inflicted on the Iraqis the afternoon of 13 June, bringing total Iraqi casualties in the "Bayt al-Moqaddas-7" operations to 11,000. The communique, which was broadcast by Tehran radio, added that Iran captured 2,100 POW's and destroyed 60 armored vehicles. The headquarters of Iraq's 19th Division and several brigade headquarters were "destroyed," and "dozens" of high-ranking Iraqi officers were killed. Related reports by IRNA stated that the Iranians repulsed an Iraqi counterattack, and that they used antichemical units to neutralize chemical weapons dropped by Iraqi aircraft. One Iraqi plane was downed by antiaircraft fire over the battlefield, Tehran radio asserted.

'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, acting commander in chief of Iran's Armed Forces, later explained that Iran decided to attack in the Shalamcheh region to prevent Iraq from building new fortifications after its 25 May offensive in the area, Tehran radio reported. Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i told Construction Jihad Ministry personnel in Tehran that the "victorious" new Iranian offensive is the "immediate result" of Hashemi-Rafsanjani's appointment as acting commander in chief, IRNA noted.

However, an Iraqi military communique broadcast by Baghdad radio viewed the fighting on 13 June as "another glorious day" for Iraq in which the Iranian attackers became "firewood for hell" except for those who fled or were captured. Iraqi forces remained in control of all their defensive positions throughout the battle, which lasted over 19 hours, the Iraqi command added. Iraqi aircraft struck at Iranian military targets, destroying five helicopters on the ground, raiding Dezful military airport, and hitting vehicles and artillery positions, according to another communique carried by the radio. Iraqi President Saddam Husayn visited the III Army Corps sector to personally supervise the battles, in which the Iranians were "defeated" and "expelled," Baghdad radio subsequently noted.

Shipping Attacks—Three Iranian speedboats attacked a Singaporean-flagged tanker in the Gulf 14 June, AFP reported, noting that the vessel continued under its own power to Bahrain.

In response to two FRG Foreign Ministry protests regarding a weekend attack on a German-flagged container ship in the Strait of Hormuz, the Iranian ambassador to Bonn declared that no Iranian gunboats were in the area in question, and he noted that his country's naval forces have "no instructions to shoot German ships," DPA reported. The Iranian charge in London was also summoned to receive a "stern rebuke" regarding the recent attack on a British supertanker, PRESS ASSOCIATION reported, noting that the UK Government reserves the right to claim compensation for damage or injury resulting from such attacks.

Afghanistan

The United States, as a guarantor of the Geneva agreements, "bears its share of responsibility" for the Pakistani-centered "infrastructure of interference" and "psychological warfare" against Afghanistan, according to a Soviet Foreign Ministry statement carried by TASS. The Foreign Ministry charged that the United States is trying to "evade a number of obligations to commit Pakistan to stopping" activities which are "incompatible" with the goals of the Geneva accords. On the key point of arms supplies to the rebels, the ministry reiterated that the USSR never agreed to link Soviet military aid to the "legitimate government" with "arms supplies to the insurgent illegal groups." In a related development, resistance forces cited by XINHUA revealed that four planeloads of "fresh Soviet troops" were airlifted into the strategic city of Jalalabad.

In Moscow, President Najibullah and CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev expressed "serious concern" over alleged Pakistani violations of the Geneva accords and noted that the "most resolute measures" may be taken in response, Moscow television reported. The two leaders also discussed "topical problems" in bilateral cooperation and agreed on a "more rational use" of Soviet aid to Afghanistan.

Israel

Mubarak Awad was deported from Israel 13 June, leaving on a TWA flight to New York, Jerusalem radio reported. In the West Bank, a 43-year-old villager from the Ramallah district died of gunshot wounds after soldiers opened fire at residents who fled during a search of the village, the radio said.

Press reports on the 12 June cabinet meeting indicated that ministers discussed two new aspects of the Palestinian uprising: the growing use of firebombs and the recent wave of arson attacks. HA'ARETZ noted Industry and Trade Minister Ari'el Sharon's recommendation that "firebomb throwers should be shot dead," while THE JERUSALEM POST cited Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin as stating that Israeli civilians who see Arabs holding firebombs "are authorized to shoot at them." On the current wave of fires in Israeli forests and fields, Police Minister Hayim Bar-Lev informed the cabinet that arson accounts for a "considerable" share of the incidents, the POST reported, and he subsequently told journalists that the increased number of fires is certainly linked with the uprising. On the Palestinian side, the clandestine Al-Quds Palestinian Arab radio stated that "uprising men" set fire to some 100,000 dunums of woodland in the past 6 weeks. Israeli settlers retaliated by burning areas in the West Bank, the radio said.

In the Gaza Strip, measures against the uprising include a new regulation that calls for a fine and a 5-year prison sentence for any property owner whose walls are daubed with anti-Israeli slogans, according to Jerusalem radio.

Lebanon

Inter-Palestinian Cease-Fire—Six Palestinian organizations reached an agreement in Damascus to end the fighting between Fatah loyalists and dissidents in the Burj al-Barajinah and Shatila camps, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. The agreement provides for a cease-fire starting the morning of 14 June and for the deployment of a 400-man Palestinian disengagement force made up from factions which have not participated in the fighting. An earlier Voice of Lebanon report noted that 1 civilian was killed and 5 wounded in the fighting on 13 June, adding that total casualties in the inter-Palestinian fighting over the last few weeks amount to 56 dead and 378 injured.

In a separate development, a Hizballah delegation left for Damascus to meet with Syrian officials and with Amal Movement representatives, according to the Voice of Lebanon. On the results of President Amin al-Jumayyil's meeting with Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in Algiers last week, Beirut radio reported that Al-Qadhdhafi agreed to withdraw Libya's remaining forces from Lebanon.

Tunisia

An official statement carried by Tunis radio announced that President Zine el Abidine Ben Ali is suffering from "exhaustion" and has been advised to "rest for a few days."

Inter-Arab Affairs

Further Reportage on Arab Summit in Algiers

Iraqi Minister's 8 Jun Speech

JN1306101288 Baghdad AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 9 Jun 88 p 11

["Text" of speech by Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, at the "closed evening session" of the extraordinary Arab summit in Algiers on 8 June]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Brother Chadli Bendjedid, conference chairman. Your Majesties, Excellencies, Highnesses, Brothers. Peace and God's mercy and blessings be upon you.

First, I am pleased to convey to you the greetings of your brother, President Saddam Husayn of the Republic of Iraq, who was eager to participate personally in this conference but was prevented from doing so by the requirements of confronting the Iranian regime's aggression, and the need for his supervision in the field over the repulsion of the aggression that has been imposed on Iraq and the Arab nation. I am also pleased to convey to all of you his excellency's wishes of good health, happiness, and success for your esteemed conference.

Mr Chairman, Your Majesties, Excellencies, and Highnesses. When the Amman summit, which was truly a summit of reconciliation and accord, was held 7 months ago, the president said, in his speech to the summit, that the Palestine question is the foremost issue of concern to us, however great and many the problems and threats from other sources may be. He said that our belief that the Palestine question is a central issue is profound and is expressed by tangible and consistent action. He said the Israeli threat is the main threat facing the Arab nation, for it threatens Arab sovereignty, security, and rights. He said it is natural to approach any threat with the same criterion when it is aimed at our sovereignty, security, and rights.

Iraq also referred, at the time, to Iran's insistence on continuing its policy of war and aggression, to its occupation of Iraqi territory, its rejection of attempts to achieve a political settlement and its refusal to comply with UN Security Council Resolution No 598. It also referred to Iran's continued armed aggression against the State of Kuwait and hostile actions against the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and to its continued threats to, and provocation of, other Arab states, as well as its threat to the freedom of international shipping and world peace and security.

At the time, Iraq called for confronting these threats to Arab security, sovereignty, survival, and future by adopting a national policy of Arab solidarity based on following the Arab League Charter and the Collective Arab Defense Pact.

The Iraqi leader promised then that, with the help of God, the determination of the Iraqis, the support of their brothers, and the valor of the proud Iraqi Army we were capable of shattering the sick dreams of the expansionist Iranian regime, which seeks to harm the Arab nation after God granted us success in toppling that regime's miserable "year of decision" slogan and burying its aggressive objective of occupying Basra and threatening the security and peace of the Arabian Gulf and the Arab states bordering proud Basra.

Mr Chairman, Your Majesties, Excellencies, and Highnesses. Following the Amman summit resolutions which placed the Arab nation at the beginning of the correct road of confrontation of the dangers threatening us, Iraq expressed satisfaction and the hope that the resolutions will constitute a step on the toward strengthening Arab solidarity.

Mr Chairman, Your Majesties, Excellencies, Highnesses. What new developments have occurred since the Amman summit? The first development is the Palestinian Arab people's uprising in occupied Palestine, in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

We salute this uprising, which truly expresses the Palestinian people's rejection of the Israeli occupation and that struggling people's ability, under their legitimate leaders, the PLO, to confront occupation and repression however long they may continue. We call for extending all forms of support and assistance that enable the uprising to continue, stand fast, and confront. We reaffirm our support for the options approved by the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people. We reaffirm our belief that supporting the PLO politically, materially, and with all means it needs, while respecting its independence and options, safeguarding its unity, and desisting from attempts to divide or impose trusteeship upon it will strengthen the PLO and its ability to stand fast and continue the struggle.

Mr Chairman. Your Majesties, Excellencies, and Highnesses. The second new development that has occurred since the Amman summit lies in the great victories Iraq scored in the "Blessed Ramadan" and "Tawakkalna 'Ala Allah" operations in which—thanks to God's help and victory, and thanks to the wise leadership and experience of President Saddam Husayn, and thanks to the Iraqis' determination to repulse the invasion and aggression, to their patience, endurance, and the will of the heroic Iraqi Army—Iraq succeeded in liberating Al-Faw and other parts of its occupied territory, burying the Iranian regime's sick dreams, ambitions of aggression, and expansionist intentions against Iraq, the Arabian Gulf states, and the entire Arab nation.

Mr Chairman. Your Majesties, Excellencies, Highnesses. In addition to these two developments we can point to another. One side of that development is the expansion and growth of international support resulting from the blessed uprising for the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and all that entails in the way of rejecting and condemning the law of the jungle enforced by the Israeli enemy, and the denunciation of that aggression based on force and expansionism. The other side of that development, which will increase the Palestinian people's ability to seize their legitimate rights now that it has become clear that the maintenance of occupation by force and aggression is impossible, is the increasing exposure of Iran's expansionist policy of aggression, which is no different in its essence, objectives, and intentions. In addition, there is increasing international isolation of the Iranian regime and the veils that covered its aggressive intentions have fallen away, thus undoubtedly hastening the inevitable outcome, namely, the final defeat of that evil policy of aggression.

Mr Chairman. Your Majesties, Presidents, Excellencies. Today, 7 months after the Amman summit, we see that the dangers that threatened the Arab nation, its survival, the sovereignty of its states, and its stability are still the same, although the details and the ability to fight and confront them are different. On the first day of the Amman summit the Iranian regime declared its stand categorically, frankly, and in a provocative manner disregarding the Arab nation and its leaders by timing its missile strike on Baghdad to coincide with the opening of the summit. The Iranian regime continued its armed aggression against Iraq and launched one offensive after another. It prepared for a bigger attack and talked to the whole world about it. It sought to achieve its impossible illusion of penetrating the solid Iraqi wall. It continued to attack Iraqi cities, especially Basra, and launched long-range missile strikes on Iraq's capital, thus persisting in its aggression, treachery, and refusal to submit to the will of the international community, accept peace, and agree to UN Security Council Resolution No 598.

Mr Chairman. Your Majesties, Excellencies, Highnesses. We reaffirm to you that the Iraqis now are more capable than any time in the past of repulsing the aggression, punishing the aggressor, and defeating it until it drives out the evil illusions and sick dreams from the minds of the Iranian rulers, who are obsessed with invasion and expansion, or until their empty heads are smashed against Iraq's solid wall and proud border, which has been and will always be a graveyard for covetous invaders and a shield protecting the Arab nation against the evil of aggressors.

We want those who have not yet understood to understand that the Iranian aggression is parallel to the Zionist aggression, is similar to it, and is its partner. After 8 years of Iraq's continued confrontation of that aggression, it would now be knocking on the doors of more than one Arab state had it not been for Iraq's costly sacrifices and the pure blood that has flowed throughout those years. We reaffirm to you that thanks to the wisdom and shrewdness of its leaders and above all with the help of God, and with the patience of the Iraqis and the help of honorable Arabs, Iraq will spare you such an evil.

Mr Chairman, Your Majesties, Excellencies, and Highnesses. In addition to persisting in its aggression against Iraq, the Iranian regime has continued its attacks against more than one Arab state. Foremost among such flagrant attacks were the long-range missile strikes against the fraternal state of Kuwait; the policy of threats, provocation, aggression, and slander against the fraternal Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; and the attacks on the territorial waters of more than one Arab state. All this is on top of persistent attacks on the freedom of international shipping and the ships of nonbelligerent states.

In order to oppose such a flagrant and persistent threat to Arab national security, and in order to raise the level of the Amman summit resolutions—which in our view constitute the minimum level of the desired Arab solidarity that places the Arab nation on the beginning of the road of confrontation according to a pan-Arab policy which we have advocated and continue to advocate—we believe that these resolutions represent the minimum level of the desired pan-Arab stand. We reiterate the call we have often made, namely, that the Arab stand against such threats must be based on the Arab League Charter and the Collective Arab Defense Pact, which considers an attack on any Arab territory as an attack on all Arab states.

Iran's insistence on a policy of continuing the war against Iraq and continuing its attacks on other Arab states, and its threat to national security 7 months after the adoption of the Amman summit resolutions, is profoundly significant and demands forceful decisions from the Arab states.

The present stage requires a firmer stand and determination against such a situation. Based on the fact that Arab national security is interlinked, and on the basis of the Arab League Charter and the Collective Arab Defense Pact, it is necessary to rise to the confrontation in the fields available to each Arab state and with the means available to them so as to challenge that serious, deliberate, and continuing threat and effectively implement the resolutions and policies defined by the Amman summit.

Peace and God's mercy and blessings be upon you.

Klibi News Conference

LD1306200388 Kuwait KUNA in English 1614 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] Tunis, June 13 (KUNA)—Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi said here Monday the extraordinary Arab summit conference held in Algiers last week [word indistinct] not discuss the peace initiative of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, but tackled the main points for a peaceful settlement.

In a press conference, Klibi said the Arab position is not opposed to any initiative but it is Israel that rejects the international legitimacy and the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination.

Klibi also charged that Israel is against an international conference which the United Nations had called for, and is still opposed to recognizing the PLO.

He said the Algiers summit has discussed the main principles for a peaceful settlement that is supervised by the U.N..

He pointed out that the Arab leaders have not used the term "full powers" for the proposed international conference but described the conference as only of "effective role."

The summit has renewed its support to the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and its right to select those who represent the Palestinian people in the international conference, the Arab league top official said.

He stressed that the summit's resolutions have disappointed Israel's Premier Yitzhaq Shamir because the Arab countries have emerged stronger and more integrated.

He added that the Algiers summit should convince the Zionist leadership that the Palestinian uprising would continue until Israel accepts the international legitimacy and the right of the Palestinian people to set up their state.

He denied that Saudi Arabia has asked other Arab countries at the conference to break diplomatic relations with Iran, and said the conference has discussed the Iran-Iraq war and condemned Iran's insistence to continue the fighting.

Answering a question on whether Egypt's readmission in the Arab League was discussed by the summit, Klibi replied that this issue was agreed not to be included in the agenda so as to stress the Palestinian uprising and the support the Arab countries have to extend to it.

He emphasized that Shamir's rejection for the Soviet proposal to deploy international forces between Israel and the Arab states indicates Israel's expansionist intentions because such forces would prevent Israel's expansion.

'Main' Decisions Reviewed

JN0906102288 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 9 Jun 88 pp 3, 17

[Dispatch from 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Zughaylat in Algiers]

[Text] AL-RA'Y can confirm that the "uprising summit," the extraordinary Arab summit in Algiers, ended, in effect, yesterday with the conclusion of the evening session held by the Arab leaders at the Aurassi Hotel. The session continued until late into the night, and the finishing touches were put on the recommendations of the drafting committee, which met yesterday afternoon. A protocol session will of course be held today, during which the summit's resolutions will be announced.

The main declared and undeclared topics on the agenda—which in order of their importance include the uprising, Palestinian representation, peace proposals in the area, the Gulf war, Lebanon, and Egypt's return to the Arab League—were constantly discussed with great calm and without emotionalism or stubborn insistence on a particular stand.

With regard to the Palestinian uprising, the main topic, Arab League sources have asserted that there has been an Arab agreement on supporting the uprising. However, the recipient of the financial support has been the issue that has preoccupied observers. Jordan decided the matter beforehand when it declared that it does not oppose any Arab side assuming responsibility for the task provided that the receipt by the people in the occupied territories of such financial support is guaranteed.

That is what Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, stated to AL-RA'Y when he said: "What is important is how such funds will reach the people in the occupied territories through the various channels. After all, the goal is to get the aid there; it does not matter what party does so."

According to observers, as the PLO is asking that it be the party to assume that responsibility, Jordan absolutely does not object. Certainly the issue has been decided.

However, the evening session ended without the figures earmarked for the support of the uprising being known. Both Jordan and the PLO have proposed to the Arab leaders figures for the amount of aid they should give to the people in the occupied territories. It was agreed to set up an Arab committee to study the determination of figures and support needs.

Another point was raised on financial support for the confrontation states. It was agreed that the 10th fiscal year for aid decided at the Baghdad summit had not yet ended and the matter was left at that.

With regard to the political aspect which the PLO raised at the summit, namely Palestinian representation in any forthcoming elections on solving the Palestine question, Jordan has also decided the matter by blessing the Arab consensus on any decision the Arabs make in that regard.

The chief of the Royal Hashemite Court asserted to AL-RA'Y that in calling for an international conference, Jordan wants to participate in supporting the other Arab parties to regain the Palestinian people's national rights. There are firm conditions for these rights, namely, Israel's withdrawal from the occupied territories and the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

Al-Qasim added: We give priority to the convening of an international conference. The convening of an international conference will primarily require affirmation of the resolutions connected with the concept of Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, and the concept of establishing the Palestinian people's national rights. If the PLO can manage to go to the international conference as an independent delegation and achieve the desired result, we support them and bless their moves. If the Arab view is that there should be a joint delegation, then we do not oppose that view. We will support the Arab view. If the parties with the foremost interest in regaining Palestinian rights in Palestinian territory cannot achieve such a goal except through a delegation in another form, then we will not object to that.

In conclusion, Al-Qasim said: "We will not disagree with the PLO over any proposal they want and to which the other Arab states agree." He added: We want to express a view on what can be achieved realistically and in practice. What is more important is how Israel withdraws from the occupied territories and how the Palestinian people's rights are regained. That is the objective.

In a statement to AL-RA'Y, Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah reaffirmed Jordan's emphasis on the matter. He said: Jordan is concerned with the support of the people in the occupied territories. Jordan was the first to extend support to the uprising. In Jordan we set up popular as well as official committees for that purpose, and a substantial sum has been collected. Jordan, through his majesty the king, is committed to supporting the families of the martyrs who are increasing as the uprising continues and intensifies. Jordan extends other forms of support for the uprising in view of the direct link between it and the people in the occupied territories. Such a link gives Jordan the opportunity to support the uprising more than others. Jordan began to extend support before it was asked to do so, out of its commitment and out of its loyalty to its pan-Arab stand, and in order to support the uprising and the Palestinian people. What is important is that any organized support from outside Jordan, in addition to Jordanian support, gets there whether through Jordan, the PLO, or any other party. Our position has two parts:

The first part: The need to support the uprising. The second part: The need to get such aid to the people in the occupied territories, regardless of the method used to convey it. That view was affirmed by King Husayn in his speech yesterday.

AL-RA'Y can confirm that a final solution for such details will be achieved by the declaration of a clear Jordanian stand.

As for the rejection of the Shultz plan as proposed in the Palestinian paper to the Algiers summit, a source close to Mr Yasir 'Arafat has asserted to AL-RA'Y that the Soviet stand on the Shultz plan has changed since the Moscow summit. It has changed from rejection of the plan to a position demanding continued discussion of peace proposals in the region, regardless of their source. The Soviet Union justifies its stand by asserting that there are some positive aspects to the U.S. plan. Thus the PLO began to retreat on that subject. It showed flexibility during discussion of the plan at the summit, and the matter was left open for further Arab contacts with the sides that come forward with plans to establish peace in the region, particularly as Moscow may come up with a new plan in consultation with Washington. However, it is awaiting the Algiers summit resolutions.

With regard to Egypt's return to the Arab League, AL-RA'Y has learned from informed sources that an internal decision made by the Arab leaders leaves the issue open, thus upholding the Amman summit resolutions and allowing each Arab state to restore relations with Egypt as it pleases, while postponing discussion of Egypt's return to the Arab League so as not to get preoccupied with other subjects and neglect topics on the summit agenda.

The proposal for postponing the discussion was made this time by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, who made an impromptu speech during the closed session. He emphasized the need to discuss two points only during the summit sessions: The uprising, and then the confrontation of the United States and Israel. He said the implementation of these two points will be the beginning of solving all our problems. According to official sources, Al-Qadhdhafi said Egypt will return to the Arab body at any time once we have solved our basic problems.

With regard to the Iraq-Iran war, an Arab state has proposed reviewing Arab relations with the intransigent Iranian regime for its hostile stands toward the Arab nation. However, a conciliatory resolution was adopted in that regard, namely, to leave each Arab state the freedom to make an independent decision on that matter.

With regard to the Lebanese crisis the summit was asked to decide on the security situation and foreign interference, especially as presidential elections will be held in Lebanon soon and as Lebanon is facing sectarian and constitutional problems.

Informed sources say Syria is behind the proposal, and Lebanon itself has requested that greater Arab attention be devoted to the Lebanese crisis.

The matter will be decided at the final session amid great secrecy by the Syrian and Lebanese sides.

Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general and official spokesman for the summit, was optimistic about the results of the summit and achieving a solution to the problems under discussion. He said: "We will disappoint Shamir", for the leaders have entered the conference hall in a spirit of harmony and will emerge agreed among themselves.

YAR Attempting To Reconcile Libya, Egypt

JN1106202588 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I in Arabic 9 Jun 88 p 1

[Text] Cairo—AL-ITTIHAD—Egyptian President Husni Mubarak recently received a letter from YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih pertaining to YAR efforts to mediate between Egypt and Libya.

Informed political sources told AL-ITTIHAD that President Salih affirmed to Mubarak the existence of constructive moves to bring about the cherished reconciliation and appealed to the Egyptian president to respond to Yemen's efforts.

The sources noted that the Yemeni initiative rests on the following six principles: direct meetings between the foreign ministers or between politicians acceptable to both countries, a stop to propaganda campaigns, reopening the Egyptian-Libyan border, resuming air links, resuming diplomatic relations, and, finally, a summit meeting between Mubarak and Al-Qadhdhafi.

OPEC Affairs

Oil Ministers Comment on Production Quotas

Iraqi Minister Cited

JN1206122388 Baghdad INA in English 1140 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Text] Vienna, June 12, INA—Ministers of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) resumed their second session here today to complete reviewing the reports on the expected supply and demand on the OPEC oils during the second half of the current year as well as the OPEC members production during the past three months.

During their bi-annual 83rd ordinary conference the ministers discuss the issue of fixing production and its relations with the hydrocarbons as well as the cooperation with the non-OPEC-member oil producers to achieve stability in the international market.

The ministers had re-elected unanimously the Nigerian oil minister, Haj Rilwanu Lukman president of the conference and the Ecuadorean minister of energy and minerals, Dr. Fernando Santos Alvite, as vice-president during their first session last night.

Meanwhile, Iraqi minister of oil, Mr. 'Isam 'Abd al-Rahim al-Jalabi said in a press statement here last night that there was no change in Iraq's attitude concerning its production quota.

He said that Iraq will not be a party in any agreement unless its quota equals that of Iran.

Moreover, most of the ministers stressed in press statements that they are determined to defend the price fixed by the organization which was 18 dollar per barrel.

Iran's Aqazadeh Interviewed

LD1406070388 Tehran IRNA In English 0613 GMT 14 Jun 88

[Text] Vienna, June 14, IRNA—Iran's oil minister, Ghoma Reza Aqazadeh, stressed at OPEC meet here Monday that Iran will not accept a production quota equal to that of Iraq.

Aqazadeh who is attending the 83rd session of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) said in an interview with IRNA that Iran will not sign any agreement which assigns Iran and Iraq an equal quota.

Iran will not accept any agreement made through political negotiations, however, it is always ready to negotiate on economic and technical matters within the OPEC, he emphasised.

On choosing a secretary general for OPEC, a post long vacant, he said that talks over the issue have now been finalized. Most OPEC members agree on a nominated person but he declined to name him. However, he made it clear that the secretary general is from a neutral country.

Sources close to OPEC indicate that the person in question is the former Indonesian minister of mining and energy, Dr. Subroto.

On lowering OPEC's production ceiling in order to boost and stabilize oil prices he said that on the basis of his talks with oil ministers of other countries it was apparent that most of them are for cutting down production or at least renewing the present 15.06 million barrels per day.

He added that Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia and Qatar have expressed interest in increasing production ceiling. However, it is more likely that the present output of OPEC will be maintained, he added.

Algeria

Discussions Held on Consular Pact With USSR

LD1106165788 Algiers APS in Arabic 0915 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] Moscow 11 Jun (APS)—A delegation which includes representatives of various Algerian ministries has had talks with a Soviet delegation to prepare a consular treaty.

The two delegations ratified the final draft of the treaty and exchanged views about consular relations between the two countries. The two delegations studied the possibility of consolidating these relations by facilitating administrative procedures for entry visas. This will remove obstructions to the movement of individuals within the framework of the existing multifaceted cooperation between the two countries. The meeting was attended by Mr Ibrahim Taibi, head of the Algerian delegation and director of consular affairs at the Foreign Ministry; Mr Komplektov, Soviet deputy foreign minister; and Mr Mohammed Yala, member of the National Liberation Front Central Committee and Algerian ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Briefs

Tax Accord Signed With USSR

Algiers, 12 June (APS)—An Algerian-Soviet accord avoiding the (?double taxation) of the (?incomes) of the exploitation of the international (?air) services was signed Saturday here. This fiscal accord founded on the principle of reciprocity of the mutual interest allows to free of taxes Air Algeria and its staff in USSR and similarly for the Soviet company Aeroflot. The accord is meant to ease the exploitation of the airlinks between Algeria and Soviet Union. [Text] *[LD1306034688 Algiers APS in English 1135 GMT 12 Jun 88]*

Chad

Habre Receives French President's Military Aide

AB0906071988 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Excerpts] This morning, the head of state granted an audience to General Forray, personal chief of defense staff of President Francois Mitterrand. Gen Forray delivered a message of friendship from President Mitterrand to his counterpart, President Hissein Habre, on the occasion of Liberation Day, 7 June. President Mitterrand's chief of defense staff, who participated in yesterday's celebrations in Independence Square, began by giving his impressions of the activities marking the anniversary. Then he told us what he and the head of state discussed. Here he is speaking to correspondent Koumbou Ndagan:

[Begin recording] [Forray] Well, I am extremely happy to have met with your president (?and people) for this national day celebration. [passage omitted]

[Ndagan] You have just been received by the head of state. What did you discuss with him?

[Forray] Of course we examined the entire political situation and discussed problems facing Chad, as well as relations between France and Chad. But the main purpose of my visit was to convey a letter of friendship from President Mitterrand to President Hissein Habre.

[Ndagan] With the new government, should we expect some kind of change in the French military presence in Chad?

[Forray] Not at all. The situation has not changed. Between France and Chad, these (?agreements) are everlasting. So there should be no change in the present arrangement. We are determined to safeguard Chad's independence and sovereignty. We are present to help our friends in their mission and in their desire to live in peace. [end recording]

Four Opposition Factions To Join Ruling Party

AB1306213088 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] In his message to the nation on 6 June, the president of the Republic stated that very soon, militants of the UNIR [National Union for Independence and Revolution] will receive good news about new members that will widen and strengthen the ranks of our great movement. Indeed, this piece of good news has become a reality today with the announcement that four political factions will join the UNIR tomorrow. These are the Chadian Democratic Front [FDT] led by Djibril Negue Djogo; the Offensive Troops Groupings Command [CGTO] led by Kotiga Guerina; the Central Council for the Defense of Mobile Intervention Forces [CCDFMI] of Pierre Tokino; and the Western Armed Forces [FAO] of (Kaider Napolio). The formal ceremony at which (?these groups will join the UNIR) will take place tomorrow at 1000 in the Great Hall at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Therefore, the UNIR Executive Committee invites all members of the Central Committee to be present in the hall at 0930.

It is perhaps appropriate to recall that the leaders and members of the three political factions participating in tomorrow's ceremony, namely, the CGTO of Kotiga Guerina, the CCDFMI of Pierre Tokino, and the FDT of Djibril Negue Djogo, are already helping run the affairs of our country. As for the FAO, the latest movement to join the great Chadian family, we must recall that its leader was granted a lengthy audience a few months ago by the president of the Republic. The event of tomorrow will therefore constitute the crowning event of the active participation of all these organizations in the running of the affairs of the state.

Parties Sign Unity Accord

AB1306221588 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] It will be recalled that several meetings took place on 10 September 1986 between a UNIR delegation and a delegation of the FDT [Chadian Democratic Front]. Following that meeting, a joint communique was issued [words indistinct].

Convinced of the fundamental objectives and the ideals of the UNIR, the great rallying movement, and that it is the best platform for national unity and the reconciliation of all the sons of Chad, the best weapon in the fight for the total recovery of territorial integrity, national dignity, independence, and development, and noting the total readiness and patriotism demonstrated by the FDT, and noting with satisfaction the implementation of the Libreville accords signed on 11 December 1985 and on 22 December 1985 between the Government and the FDT, a delegation of UNIR, led by Comrade Mahamat Djinagou, commissioner for external relations of the UNIR Executive Bureau, and a delegation of the FDT led by Comrade Dribril Negue Djogo, chairman of the FDT, held meetings periodically from September 1986 to June 1988.

During these various meetings, which took place in an atmosphere of fraternity, unity, and frank understanding, the two delegations reviewed all problems facing the nation, in particular national unity, territorial integrity, the nation's secular orientation, and the need to (?hold) an extensive democratic debate within a single body. The two delegations expressed happiness with the similarity of views on all the issues discussed. Very important decisions that mark, once again, a decisive step in the process for consolidation of our unity, were made. These decisions will soon be announced to the nation and the international community by the two sides. Issued in Ndjamena on 13 June 1988.

[Signed] For the UNIR: Mahamat Djinagou, commissioner for external relations of the UNIR Executive Bureau.

For the FDT: General Djibril Negue Djogo, chairman of the FDT.

Radio Condemns Libyan Cease-Fire 'Violation'

AB1306211788 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Station commentary]

[Text] Far from (?adhering to) the call by the 24th OAU summit and for the umpteenth time, the Libyan Air Force has just violated Chadian airspace. By so doing, it has also violated the cease-fire which the OAU, upon the presentation of the report of the ad hoc committee, decided should be strengthened through concrete and appropriate measures. That was not all. Libya has continued to intensively strengthen its forces in the northern part of the country, while the former president of South Yemen, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, a few days ago, began (?recruiting) hundreds of mercenaries [words indistinct] a major Libyan base at the Chadian border. This flagrant and repeated violation of the cease-fire came at a time when Chad, through its leader, President Hissein Habre, solemnly reaffirmed one of its often-proved desires on the occasion of the 6th anniversary of our national day. He said yes to the immediate normalization of relations between Chad and Libya and yes to the idea of a summit between the two neighboring states. Chad's readiness has caused some [words indistinct] the legitimate hope of seeing a political solution to this conflict which has lasted for too long. But we must be careful in the face of the bad faith and the double-dealing which are the usual trade marks of Tripoli.

By sending its Air Force to fly over Chadian territory despite the resolution calling for the consolidation of the cease-fire and despite the [words indistinct], by continuing to strengthen its military positions, the Libyan regime persists in ignoring and even boycotting the decisions adopted in Addis Ababa [words indistinct]. The (?compensation) of Chad following the Libyan incursions, the prisoners of war, assistance for reconstruction, and the war itself are in fact the result of a single factor that is known by everybody, and that is the military occupation of a portion of Chadian territory by Libya. The political rapprochement proposed by the OAU, following which Chad expressed its readiness to normalize relations with Libya, can only have a chance to succeed if [words indistinct]. That is why we are calling for the vigilance of the African people [words indistinct] if we really want to achieve a lasting peace in the region. We believe that in the continued search for a solution to this unjust conflict, which is being purposely (?maintained) by one of the two sides—Libya—the African leaders will firmly see to the respect of the principles of the OAU [words indistinct], the inviolability of the borders inherited from colonial rule, and noninterference in the domestic affairs of other states.

Also, the African leaders responsible for the Chadian-Libyan issue must not lose sight of the need for the concrete and complete implementation of the provisions of the resolution, in particular the one that touches on the need to consolidate the cease-fire through strengthened measures. Once these measures are correctly implemented, the process leading to peace, to the normalization of relations, and even to cooperation between the two states, will (?naturally follow). The excellent traditional relations [words indistinct] that have always existed between the Chadian and Libyan peoples, will (?follow), and relations between the two neighboring states will again be cordial.

Egypt

Israeli Official Arrives on 'Surprise' Visit

NC1306213888 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2115 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] Cairo, 13 Jun (MENA)—Avraham Tamir, director general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry and director of the Israeli Prime Minister's Office [second title as received], arrived in Cairo this evening on a surprise visit of several days to Egypt. During this visit, Tamir will hold important talks with Egyptian Foreign Ministry officials.

Tamir was welcomed at the airport by the Israeli ambassador in Cairo, Moshe Sason.

Source Cited on Mitterrand Peace Initiative

NC1306112488 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] According to a diplomatic source in Cairo, French President Francois Mitterrand has put forward a new initiative for bringing about peace in the Middle East and resolving the Palestinian problem. The source said that France has given Egypt details of the initiative and that Egypt has passed on this information to the PLO.

The Al-Shariqah-based newspaper AL-KHALIJ cites the same source as saying that the French initiative is currently being examined both by the Egyptians and the Palestinians.

Algeria's Summit 'Hostility' Criticized

JN1306083988 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic 11 Jun 88 pp 1, 2

[Mustafa Shardi article: "The Arab Summit Without Egypt"]

[Text] As an Egyptian and Arab citizen I cannot accept Algeria's stand. Nor can I understand how its hostility toward Egypt reached the extent of ignoring a request by the official in charge of Egyptian interests in Algiers to attend the opening session of the Arab summit as an observer, not more. This occurred at a time when the Algerian authorities had invited all ambassadors and heads of diplomatic missions, and even the Iranian ambassador, to attend the opening session. And the Iranian ambassador directed a serious insult to the conference, and to the host country in particular, by suddenly walking out when the secretary general of the Arab League was delivering his speech.

Algeria in particular should have been the last country to adopt such a position on Egypt. We do not want to recall Egypt's position during the Algerian liberation war. The Egyptian people stood beside the Algerian people in that war. I am fully confident that the fraternal Algerian people cannot be satisfied with the behavior of their government during the Arab summit.

Since the matter is so, this is an opportunity to talk frankly to those Arab brothers who call themselves "the states of steadfastness and confrontation." We do not know when they remained steadfast and how they confronted. All we have heard since the Camp David accords were signed, in fact since the beginning of the Palestinian problem, have been pompous speeches and empty slogans, which made a great deal of noise, but no action.

Algeria, Libya, and Syria, together with the PDRY, reject the convening of an Arab summit attended by Egypt. And Egypt is now more than one half of the Arabs. Egypt's absence has caused the other half to deviate and evade in a vacuum for many years. The issue has become a source of amusement for friend and foe alike, and consequently, the issue has lost a great deal. International forces in the East and West said: You first agree and then come to us with one irreversible stand to talk.

Regardless of our internal differences, as opposition parties, with the present Egyptian regime, truth and fairness call on us to say that President Mubarak's regime has achieved external success in many areas, particularly in the Arabian Gulf arena. President Mubarak intensified his activities in the international arena for the sake of the Arab cause. This prompted the Egyptians to say that we are in need of these efforts to strengthen bilateral relations and cooperation with European countries and the West in general.

The presidents of the "steadfastness and confrontation" states cannot claim for a moment that they together have exerted a tenth of the efforts exerted by Husni Mubarak for the sake of the Arab cause. The efforts made by Libya and Syria were to support Iran in its war against Iraq, a fraternal, Arab, and Muslim country, for no reason other than personal animosity between Al-Asad and Al-Qadhdhafi on one hand, and Saddam Husayn on the other. Can people's destinies be determined in such a way?

How can we continue to struggle for our causes while such mentalities are leading Arab countries, which have influence and size? When the brothers in the Gulf and Jordan, Sudan, Somalia, the YAR, Tunisia, and Morocco attempted to put pressure on the four countries, the owners of the position of "steadfastness and confrontation", all attempts were doomed to failure as if these four countries govern the fate of the Arabs, moving from one catastrophe to another. Thus, the situation has become threatened in a way that cannot be faced in the future.

We thank the Arab kings and presidents for their stands in support of Egypt. We thank King Fahd for his efforts to restore relations between the Arabian Peninsula states and Egypt. We thank King Hassan II of Morocco for his continuous defense of the need for Egypt's full return to the Arab ranks. We thank King Husayn for his precise coordination with President Mubarak to achieve higher

Arab interests despite the mounting differences and media campaigns against Egypt. We also thank that genuine Arab, Zayid ibn Sultan of the UAE, and the Tunisian president for their good offices for the sake of the Arab cause by working to close Arab ranks.

However, we are surprised at Iraq's stand. Iraq was among the steadfastness and confrontation states until it became preoccupied with the war, which has also preoccupied Egypt. Iraq can at least put pressure on Algeria. What we reject is the stand of Algeria itself, which was dutybound, in its capacity as host country, to insist on Egypt's presence, or at least not to reject the request by the official in charge of Egyptian interests, to attend the opening session as an observer.

One might ask: Why did Cairo embarrass itself, as well as its representative in Algiers, by asking him to express his desire to attend the opening session? I say: This was a splendid diplomatic move. It is time positions were classified. This classification and definition cannot be achieved without such steps and initiatives. At least we know on whose side Algeria stands.

What I know is that President Husni Mubarak is not so impatient to return to the Arab League. We, as Egyptians, barely think of this because we have enough internal problems and catastrophes and cannot tolerate more problems from the Arab brothers. But, what it amounts to is that any deterioration in the Arab situation will be kept in an account, which in the long run will be added to Egypt's burdens until, as has been the case throughout history, those "commandos" who practice clapping through microphones will escape from the arena leaving their people to face the dangers alone, and to look toward great, patient Egypt, the big sister, for salvation.

Opposition Urged To Withdraw From Assembly

JN1006145988 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic 8 Jun 88 p 1

[Mustafa Sharadi article: "Message to Party Leaders: Withdraw From the People's Assembly Immediately"]

[Text] There is no need for any more clarity or proof. What happened in the People's Assembly the day before yesterday is a new, branding admission and indisputable evidence that the party governing Egypt is shaky, with paper, fancy signs, and ringing mottos. Its presence on the Egyptian street is less than zero. If it leaves any trace, it is in the violent hatred that people harbor in their homes and discussion circles toward a flimsy, disappointing, and worthless party that has offered this country nothing but a series of crises, tragedies, and insolvable problems. It has achieved nothing for this nation except fear, terror, and the constant feeling of loss and the absence of a secure life. It has not stood by the people one single day, but always opposed them. It has protected itself with armor, cannons, and armies of police. It sometimes tries to adorn itself with democracy for reasons we know. However, it cannot help dropping its mask from time to time to reveal the true, ugly face of terrorism, dictatorship, authoritarianism, and oppression. What is happening in this country nowadays is just a portion of the bitter reality. What happened in the People's Assembly during passage of the law on local governments was firm proof and a frank admission by the ruling party that it is not at all popular; that it does not have the courage to fight those opposed to it if they meet in one front; and that it will not dare to run in the elections while national hatred is increasing to an almost sweeping flood. This is even when it has the arms and force, even when the forging devices are as ready as ever, and even when the intention of forgery is entrenched in the leadership. God help Egypt from this rotten party, and God help the party from the day of judgment.

I write this quick word, and I am honored to present it to the opposition party leaders who are meeting today to discuss the dangerous political situation, which is pushing this country to a new impasse whose length and developments only Almighty God knows.

I say to the gentlemen leaders of the parties: The picture is clear and there is no doubt at all about the intentions of the regime. The situation needs a completely different working procedure. It requires a new way of dealing with the situation. It has become clear that understanding is impossible and that those occupying positions of responsibility in the national party and the government would not care if the whole of Egypt were to burn. What they care about is their positions and continuing in any way possible, even if it is rotten and sly. What interests them is staying behind their armor and inside their lofty towers. As for the people, in their opinion they are simply a herd on the farm that they run and whose products they enjoy.

It is high time this picture was wholly altered, since the Egyptians have never been a herd ruled by the likes of these. Even in despotic eras they were ruled by strong people who secured bread, housing, and a minimum level of stability. As for those who are brandishing whips, swords, and emergency laws, what have they provided for the people? Reality spares us the need to explain or detail. Life in Egypt now is unmitigated hell. Bread, housing, health care, education, security, and stability are nonexistent. The people can bear witness to my claims, and whoever says otherwise only betrays this people. Whoever fails to perceive and express the truth hardly deserves to hold a pen or represent the nation in the People's Assembly.

To the gentlemen party heads, I have this to say: Egypt now looks to your meeting. If in the past we tended to appreciate the NDP's circumstances and thus refrained from putting it in a tight corner, things are different now, as this party is unappreciative of the opposition's cooperation on numerous issues. It is high time it was taught a hard lesson. It is high time to take a stand, shock the party out of its coma, and alert it to the realities on the Egyptian street.

If I am calling on the gentlemen party leaders to decree a boycott of local elections when they meet today after the picture has turned it into a lamentable national tragedy, I don't think I am breaking new ground. This boycott is not only a necessity; it is a duty dictated by national interests. I hold this personal opinion as a concerned Egyptian who wants to see his country rid of unparalleled distress. The new element I am proposing today, although I proposed it a day before the emergency laws were extended, is to definitely walk out of the People's Assembly, and thus produce a constitutional breakdown. This would put the government and its party on the spot, since they refuse to learn, repent, or show any signs of cooperation when we extend our hands every day seeking their cooperation to tackle the catastrophe of the declining Nile waters and deteriorating electric power and address the skyrocketing cost of living.

In my capacity as a citizen, gentlemen opposition party chiefs, I urge that you withdraw from the People's Assembly immediately. Your failure to do so will mean that you are part of a farce whereby this regime is laughing at the nation, history, and the entire world. It is not true to say that this move will not find favor with the public. The people now realize that in the face of the tyranny of an uncritical rubber stamp majority, the presence of the opposition in the Assembly serves no useful purpose.

What has the opposition achieved for the people, and what has the nation gained from the presence of opposition deputies in the Assembly? Queries are postponed, questions are condemned to the wastepaper baskets, in-house conduct is ugly, and crimes against the homeland are on the rise. We are partners as long as we remain on stage. That is why we should walk out and leave the stage for this despotic party to face a black destiny looming on the horizon.

Libya

People's Congress Issues Human Rights Document

LD1306094188 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1850 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Text] The document of human rights in the era of the masses:

The General People's Congress, in its emergency session on 11-12 June 1988, at Al-Huriyah Hall in the city of Al-Bayda, in Muhafazat al-Jabal al-Akdar, decided to issue the International Green Document for Peace and Human Rights in the Era of the Masses. The text of the document is as follows:

In the name of God. The International Green Document for Peace and Human Rights in the Era of the Masses.

Taking inspiration from the first communique of the Great al-Fatih Revolution, which achieved the final victory for freedom on Libyan soil; in confirmation of the contents of the historic declaration of the establishment of people's authority, which opened a new era to crown the struggle of the human race through history to consolidate its difficult pursuit of freedom and liberty; guided by the Green Book, the guide of the human race toward final salvation from the rule of the individual, class, sect, tribe, and party; in order to establish a society of all free men equal in authority, wealth, and security; in response to the continuous instigation of the international revolutionary Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, creator of the era of the masses, who expressed through his thinking and suffering the hopes of the vanquished and persecuted around the world and opened to the people the doors of change through popular revolution as a tool for achieving the jamahiri regime; believing that the rights of man, who God made ruler of the earth, are not a gift from anyone, and that these rights do not exist in societies of injustice and exploitation; that human rights are confirmed when the masses defeat their oppressors, establish their authority when oppressive regimes disappear, and become master through people's congresses, as there is no place for human rights in a society that contains a ruler and ruled, a master and servants, rich and poor; acknowledging that the misery of the human race will not be removed and human rights will not be confirmed without the establishment of a jamahiri world, in which people have the authority, wealth, and security, the governments and armies disappear, and the will of peoples, groups, and nations are freed from the danger of war, in order to live in a world governed by peace, respect, amicability, and cooperation; the Libyan Arab people, on the basis of all this, have decided to issue the International Green Document for Peace and Human Rights in the Era of the Masses, inspired by 'Umar ibn al-Khattab's [second successor of the Prophet] saying: How can you enslave people when they are born free?, as the first declaration in the history of mankind for freedom and human rights, in accordance with the following principles:

First: On the basis that freedom is the people's rule and not the people's expression, the sons of the jamahiri society declare that power belongs to the people who practice it directly, without delegation or representation, at the people's congresses and committees.

Second: The sons of the jamahiri society will enjoy, during the time of peace, freedom of movement and residence.

Third: The sons of the jamahiri society ban clandestine action, the use of all kinds of force, violence, terrorism, and sabotage. They consider these to be treason against the ideals and values of the jamahiri society, which stresses the sovereignty of every individual in the basic people's congress and the open expression of his opinion. They reject violence as a means of imposing ideas and views, and adopt democratic dialogue as the only way to submit ideas and views. They consider dealings, in any way, with any foreign party, which is hostile to the jamahiri society, to be great treason to the jamahiri society.

Fourth: The sons of the jamahiri society are free to form federations, trade unions, and professional leagues to safeguard their interests.

Fifth: The sons of the jamahiri society are free in their private conduct and personal relations, and no one is allowed to interfere with them, except when one member of the relationship complains, or if the conduct or relation is harmful to society, corrupts it, or contradicts its values.

Sixth: The sons of the jamahiri society hold human freedom as sacred. They defend it and forbid its limitation. Prison is only for those whose freedom endangers or harms others. Punishment seeks social reform, the protection of human values, and society's interests. The jamahiri society outlaws punishments that degrade man's dignity and harm his existence, such as hard labor and long terms in prison. The jamahiri society also forbids the moral or physical punishment of prisoners, and condemns their use in commercial operations and as the subjects of experiments. Punishment is individual, laid on the individual against a criminal action which necessitates it. The punishment will not be extended to the family of the culprit. No bearer of burdens can bear the burden of another. [Koranic verse]

Seventh: The sons of the jamahiri society hold human life as sacred and preserve it, and the goal of the jamahiri society is the abolition of capital punishment. Capital punishment will only be for those whose life endangers or corrupts society. He who is sentenced to capital punishment has the right to appeal. The court is allowed to substitute the punishment if that is not harmful to society or contradicts human feelings. The sons of the jamahiri society condemn execution by the use of horrible means, such as the electric chair, injection, or poisonous gas.

Eighth: The jamahiri society guarantees the right to seek justice, the independence of the judiciary, and every individual's right to a fair and honest trial.

Ninth: The sons of the jamahiri society seek arbitration with a sacred law with fixed regulations that are not subject to modification or change, namely, religion or custom. They declare that religion is a sacred and spiritual matter and that with religion people are in a direct relationship with the Creator, without intermediary. They outlaw its monopoly and exploitation or the stirring up of sedition, chauvinism, bias, partnership, and mutual struggle.

Tenth: The jamahiri society guarantees the right to work. Work is a right and duty for everyone, within the limits of his potential, individually or in partnership with others, proceeding from the slogan: He who produces consumes. A just society is a society of partners, not wage earners. Property resulting from effort is sacred and untouchable, except in the public interest in return for a just compensation. The sons of a jamahiri society are free from the slavery of wage-earning conditions, in affirmation of the right of man to his own effort and production. Anyone has the right to choose the work suitable for him.

Eleventh: The sons of the jamahiri society are free from feudalism. Land is the property of no one, and everyone has the right to exploit it and benefit from it, by working it, planting it, and using it as a ground for grazing, for as long as he lives and as long as his heirs live, within his own potential and in order to satisfy his needs.

Twelfth: The sons of the jamahiri society are free from rent. A house belongs to anyone residing in it, and a house has a sacred sanctity, with consideration for the rights of neighbors, the neighbor who is close and the neighbor who is a stranger. It must not be used to harm society.

Thirteenth: The jamahiri society is a united society, and it guarantees a dignified life for its individuals. It guarantees protection for children, the old, and the sick. The jamahiri society is the guardian of he who has not a guardian.

Fourteenth: Education is a natural right for everyone. Everyone has the right to choose an education suitable to him, without orientation or obligation.

Fifteenth: A jamahiri society is the society of virtue and noble values. Its sons pledge to hold as sacred Islamic ideals and values in order to attain a humanitarian society free from wars, aggression, exploitation, and terrorism, whether on a small or large scale. All nations, peoples, and nationalities have the right to live in freedom in accordance with their options, their right to self-determination, and the establishment of their national entity. Minorities have their rights. Their legitimate aspirations must not be suppressed and force must not be used to assimilate them into another nationality or nationalities.

Sixteenth: In the jamahiri society, citizenship is a sacred right which cannot be withdrawn.

Seventeenth: Sons of the jamahiri society confirm the right of man to enjoy the benefits, advantages, values, and ideals provided by family, tribal, national, and human cohesion, gathering, unity, and amicability. Therefore, they work toward establishing the natural national entity of their nation, and support those who struggle to establish their own national entities. The sons of the jamahiri regime reject discrimination between human beings because of their color, race, religion, or culture.

Eighteenth: The sons of the jamahiri society protect freedom and defend it anywhere in the world, and support those who are persecuted for it. They urge people to confront injustice, oppression, exploitation, and colonialism, and to resist imperialism, racism, and fascism according to the principle of collective struggle of peoples against the enemies of freedom.

Nineteenth: The jamahiri society is a society of creativity. It encourages the prosperity of scientific research and arts. Every individual has the right to think and to create. The jamahiri society works toward developing the arts and sciences and spreading them among the masses in order to stop their monopolization.

Twentieth: Sons of the jamahiri society stress that one of the most sacred human rights is to be brought up in a cohesive family full of maternal, paternal, and fraternal feelings, and that the human being's nature and dignity is only suited to natural maternity and breast feeding. Children should be brought up by their mother.

Twenty-first: Sons of the jamahiri society are equal, men and women, in everything human. Discriminating between men and women in rights is blatant injustice. They declare that marriage is an equal partnership between two equal partners. Neither should marry the other against his will or divorce the other without fair trial or mutual consent. It is unfair to deprive children of their mother and mothers of their house.

Twenty-second: The sons of the jamahiri society believe that domestic servants are the serfs of modern times and slaves of their employers. Their situation is not organized by law and they have no security or protection. They live at the mercy of their employers as victims of tyranny and they are forced to do a humiliating job which hurts their pride and human feelings because of their need and in order to get their food. Therefore, the jamahiri regime forbids the use of domestic servants, as the house should be served by its inhabitants. The jamahiri society secures for its members a developed standard of health as a step toward a society of health.

Twenty-third: The sons of the jamahiri regime believe in peace between nations, which will bring prosperity. They call for the abolition of the arms trade and industry, which is directed to export, as this represents a squandering of a society's wealth and a burden of taxes, and because this spreads ruin and annihilation throughout the world.

Twenty-fourth: The sons of the jamahiri society call for the abolition of nuclear, bacteriological, and chemical weapons, and the means of total destruction. They call for the destruction of these weapon stocks, and for ridding the human race of nuclear plants and the dangers of their waste.

Twenty-fifth: The sons of the jamahiri society are committed to protecting their society and the political regime, based on people's authority in their society, and are committed to preserving their society's values, principles, and interests. They consider collective defense the means of protection. Defending it until death is the responsibility of every citizen in this society, male or female.

Twenty-sixth: The sons of the jamahiri society, as they commit themselves to the contents of this document, will not allow any deviation from it, and make it a crime to commit any act that violates the principles and rights included therein. Everyone has the right to go to court in order to correct any violation of his rights and the freedoms included in this document.

Twenty-seventh: The sons of the jamahiri society present the world the Green Book as a guide to liberation, as a course for achieving freedom, and as a tool for telling the masses about a new era in which bad regimes will collapse, and oppression and exploitation will be removed.

Al-Qadhdhafi Cited on Capital Punishment

LD1306190188 Tripoli JANA in English 1810 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Sayf [June] 27 [date as received], JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—The leader of the revolution gave a statement to JANA in which he expressed happiness and joy for the publishing of the grand Green Document on Human Rights in the Masses' Era which has affirmed man's natural basic rights that enable it to live in freedom, happiness and assurance away from the specter of worry and fear that had been clinging on man for ages.

In his statement, the leader asserted that he has pledged to continue struggle for the abolishing of the death sentence and long-term imprisonment and change them to the minimum prison sentences.

In this respect, amid the celebration of the 18th anniversary of the removal of U.S. bases and forces from the Libyan Arab soil and to celebrate the declaration of the grand Green Document of Human Rights in the Masses' era, JANA came to know that the leader has intervened to abolish the capital punishment and change it into prison sentence.

Sudan

Rebel Radio Claims Army Killing Civilians

EA1306155788 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] Reports from Waw, the capital of Bahr al-Ghazal administrative area, speak of continuous mass killing of the civilians by Khartoum government's Army and its Dar Fartit-supported militia. According to the reports, hundreds of the people in Waw have been machine-gunned down and their bodies thrown in the river.

Others have been deliberately crushed under tanks or burnt in their homes. Our sources mentioned the soldiers of the Battalion 242 as being the most active in the killing.

The sources revealed that the soldiers have been backed up by the government-sponsored militia of Dar Fartit tribe. Our sources, quoting some eyewitnesses, said that some Dinka boys were forced by the Dar Fartit militia to spear their own families to death.

Meanwhile, reports from Khartoum say those civilians fleeing the war to the north are facing a sustained campaign of harassment from assault, killings, and thefts on the road to burning of squatters' settlements in Khartoum. In the neighboring provinces of Darfur and Kordofan, the refugees are prevented from drinking at water wells by the Ar Ruzayqat and the (Murahilin) militia.

Garang Reportedly Sentences Deputy to Death

EA1306161988 Omduran National Unity Radio in Arabic 1400 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] Rebel Colonel John Garang has sentenced Carabino [Kuany Bol], his deputy, to death. The execution is to take place in a few days. Garang, in cooperation with the Ethiopian authorities, has placed Carabino under strict detention.

The death sentence has caused widespread dissatisfaction among the Bahr al-Ghazal members of the rebel movement.

Mr Muhammad Chuol, official spokesman of the Anya Nya II movement, said: The difference between Garang and the Bahr al-Ghazal group led by Carabino arises from the movement's orientation. Carabino believed in responding to the calls for peace.

Chuol added that the rebel movement has completely broken down on the battle fronts and that recently it has been run from an office in Khartoum. The Anya Nya II spokesman said: There are continuing clashes between the Dinka and Latuka tribes in Eastern Equatoria, as an entire family was killed by a group of Dinkas. At the same time, there are now acute tribal intrigues and disputes among the ranks of the rebel movement, with each tribe trying to settle its scores with the Dinka Bor, Garang's tribe.

Minister on Anti-Sudan 'Media Campaign'

JN1106112988 Khartoum SUNA in English 1020 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] Khartoum, June 11 (SUNA)—Sudan is facing an anti mass media campaign and the government will lay down a plan to explain the situation and the freedom of the various religious group in the country, Minister of Culture and Information 'Abdallah Muhammad Ahmad announced.

Ahmad, who is also the government official spokesman, said in a press report which was made public here today Europe which claims the protection of minorities is suppress the rights of minorities there especially the Negros. [sentence as received]

The minister pointed out that his ministry has signed recently an agreement aimed at transferring news and programmes through satellite to the Arab world.

Intra-Gulf Affairs

Iranian Gunboats Launch Attacks on Freighters

FRG Vessel Struck

JN1106122088 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1209 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] According to shipping sources in the Gulf, Iranian gunboats today attacked a freighter flying the FRG flag with machinegun fire and salvos, killing one of its crew and wounding two others.

The attack took place near the Strait of Hormuz. The shipping sources say the vessel was sailing for Saudi Arabia, but after the incident and the damage it sustained, the freighter changed course to Dubai.

Singapore Tanker Hit

NC1406102588 Paris AFP in English 1012 GMT 14 Jun 88

[Text] Manama, June 14 (AFP)—Three Iranian gunboats launched a dawn attack Tuesday against a Singapore-registered oil tanker in the central Gulf, causing no casualties, a regional shipping source said.

A fire broke out on board the 51,894-tonne "Neptune Subaru" but was immediately brought under control, the source said. The tanker did not request assistance and continued under its own power to Bahrain.

"The attack appears not to have caused great damage but the increase in attacks in this zone by the Iranian Revolutionary Guards is worrisome," the source added.

The precise location of the attack was not immediately clear.

Gulf sources said the "Neptune Subaru" was hit northeast of the Saudi terminal Ra's Tannurah while maritime insurers Lloyd's of London said it was located near Iran's Farsi Island.

It was near Farsi that Iranian gunboats opened fire Saturday on the U.S.-owned British-flagged "Esso Demetia."

Analysts noted that in previous attacks on neutral vessels, Iran raided ships located in the southern Gulf or in the Strait of Hormuz, which controls the passage through the troubled waterway.

Kuwait

Eritrean Delegation Briefs, Thanks Government

LD1306104688 Kuwait KUNA in English 0856 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] Kuwait, June 13 (KUNA)—A delegation of the Eritrean Liberation Front is continuing its visit to Kuwait to brief the Kuwaiti Government on the latest developments in the Eritrean arena and to thank Kuwait for its support to the Eritrean people.

The delegation is led by chairman of the Front Abdullah Edris [name as received] and includes head of the Foreign Relations Bureau Mohammad Ali Lbab [name as received].

The Eritrean delegation arrived here Saturday on a few days visit to Kuwait.

Saudi Arabia

King Reports on Emergency Arab Summit Conference

LD1306212488 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1715 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Excerpt] Jeddah, 13 Jun (SPA)—King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sa'ud, custodian of the two holy mosques, chaired a session of the Council of Ministers this afternoon at Al-Salam Palace in Jeddah. After the session, His Excellency Information Minister 'Ali al-Sha'ir made the following statement to SPA: The Council of Ministers quickly reviewed summaries of the reports on the current political, military, and economic events in the Arab arena. Then the custodian of the two holy mosques presented the council with a summary of the results of the emergency Arab summit conference held in fraternal Algiers from 7 to 9 June 1988. The king said:

The summit achieved, with God's guidance, the objectives for which it was convened. That is especially true in reference to the Palestinian uprising, which has been launched by the sons of the Palestinian people inside the occupied Palestinian territories. The conference decisions also focused on assisting and consolidating the efforts of the Palestinians to attain their legitimate rights, within the framework which the PLO sees as most suitable for that purpose.

Minister al-Sha'ir added that the king spoke about the nature of his meetings on the sidelines with his brothers, the kings and presidents of the Arab states. He described these meetings as good, constructive, and as fulfilling shared aspirations concerning a number of issues of importance to Arab leaders, who constantly follow their progress.

The custodian of the two holy mosques stressed the Kingdom's concern in continuing efforts for the attainment of comprehensive Arab cohesion, especially with regard to the continuing Zionist aggressions against southern Lebanon and the other occupied Arab territories, and the repressive, unjust practices against the sons of the Palestinian people, who are asking for their rights inside occupied Palestine. [passage omitted]

Ramadan Returns From Extraordinary Arab Summit

Calls Results 'Positive'

JN1006112288 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0930 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Jun (INA)—Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, and his accompanying delegation returned to Baghdad this morning after representing Iraq at the extraordinary Arab summit held in Algiers 7-9 June. In a statement to INA, Taha Yasin Ramadan described the summit results as positive in light of the final communique and its methods to support the Palestinian uprising.

Ramadan said the actions taken by the summit on the Iraq-Iran war were also positive, as they reaffirmed the Amman summit resolutions and confirmed the Arab leaders' continued interest in this issue. He praised the Arab leaders' condemnation of Iran for pursuing its policy of aggression against Iraq and the Arabian Gulf countries and their appreciation for Iraqi victories embodied in the liberation of Al-Faw and Al-Shalamjah [Shalamcheh] from the Iranian invaders.

Taha Yasin Ramadan noted that he met with the heads of the Arab delegations except Hafiz al-Asad, and conveyed to them President Saddam Husayn's greetings, his affirmation that Iraq is eager to support and enhance collective Arab action, and that Iraq—alone defending the Arab homeland's eastern gate—is ready to place its resources at the service of pan-Arab causes.

Taha Yasin Ramadan said that the brother Arab presidents, amirs, and kings reiterated their congratulations to Iraq's leaders and people on the great victories of Al-Faw and Al-Shalamjah. He explained that the Arab leaders viewed these victories as an asset for all Arabs, and reiterated their support for and solidarity with Iraq in defense of its sovereignty and dignity.

The first deputy prime minister said that the Arab leaders asked him to pass along their greetings to President Saddam Husayn and their pride in Iraq's steadfastness and victories, as well as their eagerness to promote relations with Iraq.

Taha Yasin Ramadan pointed out that he delivered detailed briefings to the brother Arab leaders at the Algiers summit on the sound military situation. He stressed that Iraq's capabilities are increasing each day, and that the Iraqis are determined to score further triumphs until final victory is achieved against the Iranian aggressors and peace is established.

The delegation accompanying Taha Yasin Ramadan included Tariq 'Aziz, first deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Hasan 'Ali, RCC member; and other officials.

Saz'dun Shakir, RCC member; Latif Nusayyif Jasim, member of the Ba'th Party Regional Command; and ministers welcomed Taha Yasin Ramadan and his delegation on their return to Baghdad.

Briefs Leaders

JN1100053600 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2055 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Jun (INA)—President Saddam Husayn has presided over a joint meeting of the RCC and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command. Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member, first deputy prime minister, and head of the Iraqi delegation to the extraordinary Arab summit, briefed the conferees on the results and deliberations of the Arab summit, as well the contacts made between the Iraqi delegation and Arab officials.

The president and members of the RCC and Regional Command expressed their appreciation for the decision reached at the Algiers summit to support and strengthen the uprising of the Palestinian Arab people on the path to achieve their national objectives under PLO leadership.

The president and members of the RCC and Regional Command also voiced their appreciation for the results of the summit regarding Iran's aggression against Iraq. The conference affirmed the Arab nation's solidarity with Iraq in its legitimate defense of its sovereignty over its territory and condemnation of Iran's continued aggression through its rejection of Resolution 598. In addition, the conference noted its appreciation of Iraq's firm stands on efforts to achieve a just and comprehensive peace.

The RCC and Regional Command discussed current events and developments as well.

Hails Arab Stance

LD1406101088 Kuwait KUNA in English 0913 GMT 14 Jun 8

[Text] Kuwait, June 14 (KUNA)—An Iraqi senior official Tuesday hailed the recent Arab extraordinary summit saying its a continuation or "a kind of development in the Arab stance" that is different from the stance taken in Amman's summit last November.

Iraqi first deputy premier, Taha Yasin Ramadan, hoped that the development in the Arab stance should be greater, because it will lead to deeper understanding and national awareness.

He told daily AL-SIYASAH, published here, that the Libyan delegation as well as the Syrian team to the Algiers' summit showed positive stances toward the Iraq-Iran war.

Ramadan noted that the recent Iraqi triumphs should solidate [as received] the stances of the Arab Gulf states in supporting Iraq on the grounds that Iraq and the Gulf states form a confrontation line against Iran.

On the Jordanian relations with the Palestine Liberation Organization, Ramadan expressed belief that such relations would form the basis of an Arab cooperation within the framework of the struggle against Israel.

Ramadan Meets Turkish Foreign Ministry Official

JN1106144188 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1350 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Jun (INA)—Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, met with Nuzhet Kandemir, Turkish Foreign Ministry under secretary, and his delegation here today. During the meeting, Ramadan received a written message from Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, dealing with bilateral relations and his country's desire to promote them in the economic and trade sectors. It also centered on developments in the Iraq-Iran war as well as international issues of common interest.

During the meeting, the two sides stressed their mutual desire to create new spheres of economic and trade cooperation to bolster ties between the two neighboring countries.

Ramadan also reviewed developments in the Iranian aggression, as well as Iraq's positions, its response to international calls for peace, its adherence to Resolution 598, and its rejection of any other formula or tampering with the resolution's sequence of provisions.

Kandemir had high praise for Iraq's peace positions and said that his country will continue efforts to end the Iraq-Iran war. The Turkish official arrived in Baghdad last night.

Turkish Official Departs

JN1206131688 Baghdad INA in English 1125 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Text] Baghdad, June 12, INA—Turkish Foreign Undersecretary Mr Nuzhet Kandemir and accompanying delegation left here today concluding a visit to Iraq.

While on visit the Turkish official delivered a written message from Premier Turgut Ozal to member of the Revolution Command Council (RCC) and Iraq's First Deputy Premier Mr Taha Yasin Ramadan.

In a statement to INA, Mr Kandemir said that the message included Turkey's wish for developing and enhancing bilateral relations in economy and trade as well as developments of the Iraq-Iran war and international issues of mutual concern.

Oil Minister Leaves for Istanbul Meeting

JN0906141688 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0700 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Oil Minister 'Isam 'Abd al-Rahim left for Istanbul this morning to attend meetings of the Iraqi-Turkish joint committee for economic and trade cooperation, which will begin there later today. The joint committee will discuss ways to enhance bilateral cooperation and will also follow up the implementation of the minutes of the meetings of the eighth session held in Baghdad last April during Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal's visit to Iraq.

Saddam Husayn Visits III Army Corps Sector

JN1306190388 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1828 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] Brothers, we have just received the following: Staff Field Marshal President Saddam Husayn, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, returned to Baghdad this evening after conducting field supervision of the battles that our Armed Forces waged in the heroic III Army Corps sector. The tyrannical Iranian enemy, which dared to attack our international borders in the sector east of Al-Basrah, was expelled and our territory was cleansed of the evil scoundrels. The Iranian enemy was defeated, reaping only loss and frustration.

President leader Saddam Husayn held a series of meetings with the commanders. The meetings were also attended by Staff General 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces and defense minister, and members of the Armed Forces General Command.

Military Spokesman Praises Battle Commanders

JN1306203588 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1949 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Military spokesman's statement dated 13 June]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The great Iraqi people and our glorious Arab nation should know the names of those men who struggle for the sake of God and the homeland, for they have kept their promise, have been loyal, and have defended the honor and dignity of the nation. [passage omitted]

Iraq today waged one of the greatest and most decisive of its great battles against the attempt of the charlatans, rogues, and magicians, the rulers of Iran. Iraq triumphed thanks to its courageous leadership, the leadership of Saddam Husayn, and foiled the enemies' machinations with men who deserve the people's pride. We mention them for the sake of history, so their names may be recorded in the annals of Al-Qadisiyah, and so they may be remembered by our present and future generations.

These men are:

1. Staff Major General Salah 'Abbud, commander of the heroic III Army Corps.

2. Staff Brigadier General Tahir 'Abd al-Rashid, commander of the heroic 3d Division.

3. Brigadier General Mahmud Fayzi al-Hazza' commander of the heroic 5th Division.

4. Staff Brigadier General Thamir Sultan, commander of the heroic 1st Division.

5. Staff Bridagier General Natiq Shakir, commander of the heroic 8th Division.

6. Staff Brigadier General Husayn Hasan 'Adday, commander of the heroic 6th Division.

7. Staff Brigadier General Majid Mahmud Husayn, commander of the heroic 19th Division.

When mentioning these unique leaders and announcing their names to the world at large, we honor, through them, all the members of their staff, the officers who worked under their command, and the soldiers who fought under them. We also note the efforts made by all the corps which participated in the attainment of this splendid victory.

O men, God preserve you for noble deeds. Long live Iraq, free and lofty, despite the enemy's wishes. Long live our hero leader, Saddam Husayn. Proceed forward for further victories. God is the one who grants success.

[Dated] 13 June 1988

'Aziz Sends Message to UN on Iranian Attack

JN1406083588 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0700 GMT 14 Jun 88

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Jun (INA)—Iraq has informed the United Nations that Iranian forces carried out a new offensive across Iraq's international border between the border posts of Kut al-Sawadi and Bubiyan, east of Fish Lake in the east of Al-Basrah sector.

In a message addressed to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar yesterday, Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, said that Iranian forces sought to occupy Iraqi territory and that through its new aggression, the Iranian regime has confirmed its hostile and expansionist policy against Iraq and its sovereignty, its refusal to respond to UN Security Council Resolution 598, and its insistence on continuing war and aggression and on challenging the international community. [passage omitted]

The following is the text of the message:

I am honored to inform you that the Iranian regime's Armed Forces carried out a new offensive across Iraq's international border between the border posts of Kut al-Sawadi and Bubiyan, east of Fish Lake in the sector east of Al-Basrah at 2330 [1930 GMT] on the night of 12-13 June 1988, with the goal of occupying Iraqi territory. After battles that continued until 1900 on 13 June 1988, our valiant forces crushed the offensive and expelled the aggressors.

Through this new aggression, the Iranian regime has proven its hostile and expansionist policy against Iraq's territory and sovereignty; its refusal to respond to UN Security Council Resolution 598 of 1987; and its insistence on continuing war and aggression and on challenging the will of the international community.

The new Iranian aggression requires that the UN Security Council avoid any hesitation in drawing a logical conclusion regarding the situation 11 months after the release of UN Security Council Resolution 598 and the Iranian regime's procrastination, cheating, and maneuvers throughout this period. The Security Council is also encouraged to impose sanctions on this aggressive regime in accordance with the UN Charter, as mentioned in Resolution 598, in order to safeguard the credibility of the UN Security Council and to serve the cause of peace. Many thanks.

Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Iraq; New York, 13 June 1988

Kurdish Leader on Failure of Iranian Operations

LD1306103988 Kuwait KUNA in English 0940 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] Kuwait, June 13 (KUNA)—Chairman of the Executive Council of Autonomous Iraqi Kurdistan area Sirwan al-Jaf hailed Kuwait's stands toward Iraq in defence of national soil.

In statement to Kuwaiti newspaper AL-WATAN published here today, Al-Jaf said the Iranians have failed to infiltrate both the southern and northern Iraqi areas by virtue of the powerful Iraqi Army and national defence groups.

"Be sure that Irbil and Sulaymaniyah Governorates are steadfast in the face of the aggressor," he said.

Over the penetration of Iranian Revolutionary Guards into Kurdistan area through Turkey, Al-Jaf said such infiltration is of no value, however contacts are always underway with our Turkish neighbours to appropriately settle any border issue.

He denied Western media reports that Kurdish rebels have been controlling mountains summits, adding that Iraq fully controls the area.

Al-Jaf praised autonomy of Kurdistan which came as a result of support by Iraqi party and state leaders.

Reportage on Gulf War Combat Activities

Communique No 3,212

JN1306161488 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1529 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Communique No 3,212 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 13 June]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. O great Iraqi people, O sons of our glorious Arab nation, O men of our brave Armed Forces: It is another glorious day on which an additional glorious peak has risen. It is another day among the days that will have the honor of making a distinguished contribution from honest principles in the history of our nation and great people. It is a new victorious day on which God disappointed the hopes of the failures residing in Qom and Tehran, as well as their supporters who search for false glory at the expense of their peoples, mankind, the principles of honor, the values of peace, and the rights of nations and peoples.

O brothers, we told you that the scoundrel Khomeyniites attacked our pure national territory east of Basra between the border posts of Kut Al-Sawadi and Bubiyan at 2330 [1930 GMT] on the night of 12-13 June. A valiant battle befitting your proud sons took place. The performance of the heroic men of the III Army Corps and the affiliated units was up to the level of your prayers for them, what you have known about them, and what you have wished for them. The scoundrels, who dared to attack your territory and who, inspired by their evil dreams, thought they could achieve their objectives, have been made into firewood for hell and wretched destiny except for those who fled in panic and those who were taken captive.

Our glorious battles continued from 2330 on the night of 12-13 June to 1900 today, 13 June. Iraq's flag was hoisted proud and high. It fluttered high in the sky of our territory over all our defensive positions which the enemy dared to attack. Praise be to God for His decisive victory. O evil ones in Tehran and Qom, O ignominious ones who are accursed on this earth and in the hereafter, enough of the futile shedding of blood. You have no hope of realizing your evil objectives. God has cursed you and disgrace will be your lot if you continue your aggressive attitude. By God, the only way left for you to rescue what is left is to resort to the road of peace to save your peoples from the dark fate that you have determined for them. God is great. Accursed be the ignominious.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 13 June 1988

Communique No 3,213

JN1306164688 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1611 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Communique No 3,213 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 13 June]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our victorious Armed Forces continued to carry out their combat activities last night and today as follows:

1. With great skill and efficiency, our bold Air Force planes raided the remnants of the apostate aggressors, dropping fire on their empty heads and inflicting heavy losses on their scoundrels, weapons, and equipment. Our planes achieved the following through 170 combat missions: 5 helicopters at the (Al-Amidiyah) airport were destroyed; the Dezful military airport was raided and its installations were squarely hit; 188 vehicles of various types were set ablaze and destroyed; and 6 artillery positions and a bridge that the enemy uses for military purposes were destroyed. After carrying out all their tasks, all our planes returned safely and triumphantly to base in God's care.

2. The knights of our courageous helicopter gunships, as usual and with bold raids, carried out 240 combat missions, inflicting heavy losses on enemy personnel, gun emplacements, equipment, and vehicles. Afterward, the knights returned safely to base in God's care and protection.

3. 12 scoundrels were killed; 1 heavy machinegun was destroyed and its crew was killed; and 2 ammunition dumps were blown up in the I Army Corps northern sector.

4. A number of Iranian soldiers sought refuge with our forward units. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

5. The vile Khomeyniites used long-range artillery to shell residential areas in the city of Basra today. The enemy shelling martyred two civilians, including a woman. It also wounded six other citizens and damaged civilian property. Paradise to our two martyrs and swift recovery to our wounded, God willing.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 13 June 1988

4 ‘Terrorists’ Killed in Infiltration Attempt

TA1406115188 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1130 GMT 14 Jun 88

[Text] Four terrorists were killed and several others were wounded by IDF gunfire before dawn on the border of the security zone, Lebanese sources reported.

Military sources confirmed to Menahem Horowitz, our correspondent in the north, that last night an IDF squad foiled an infiltration attempt into the security zone by a terrorist band. The squad opened fire and the terrorists fled. UN forces evacuated the wounded to a hospital in Tyre.

‘Incident’ Between UN, IDF in Security Zone

TA1406133388 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 14 Jun 88

[Text] An incident has occurred between UN and IDF soldiers in the eastern sector of the security zone. Our correspondent reports that the UN soldiers tried to prevent an IDF squad from improving a road leading to an outpost. A senior Israeli officer explained to a Norwegian UN officer that the security zone is controlled by the South Lebanese Army and the IDF, but the UN officer refused to clear the way. UNIFIL personnel claim that the IDF is trying to establish a new position at the site. High-level contacts between the sides have yet to resolve the dispute.

‘Text’ of Dubinin Statement to Peres Published

TA1306115188 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 10 Jun 88 p 4

[“Text of the Soviet ‘Non-Paper’ which was read out to Foreign Minister Shim‘on Peres by Soviet Ambassador to Washington Yuriy Dubinin, during Peres’ recent visit”—POST notation; italics as published]

[Text] The current Soviet approach toward an international conference and Arab-Israeli conflict is based on the principles of ensuring the balance of interests of all the sides and searching for constructive and mutually acceptable resolution of all aspects of the conflict. This approach is the result of intensive diplomatic contacts recently held by the USSR.

We proceed from the premise that there are principles of the Middle East conflict from which one can’t escape. As to how to approach these principles and translate them into reality, in this field flexibility could be exercised. Durable peace in the Middle East cannot be achieved unless the sides to the conflict consistently adhere to the principles of equality, equal security, non-interference in domestic affairs of each other, respect for political independence and sovereignty, and non-use of force in resolving disputable issues. The territorial basis of the settlement is defined by UN-Resolution 242 which envisages the withdrawal of Israeli troops from *territories* occupied in the course of the 1967 military conflict: *the* West Bank of Jordan, *the* Gaza Strip, *the* Golan Heights. It is necessary to ensure the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination. How the Palestinians will exercise this is up to them; to live in their own state or to enter into confederation with any of their neighbours must be decided only by them by means of free expression of their volition.

An international conference under the auspices of the UN is the generally recognized mechanism to search for mutually acceptable solutions of all aspects of the Middle East conflict. The legal basis of the conference must be the recognition by all its participants of Resolutions 242 and 338 of the UN Security Council and the legitimate rights of the Palestinians people including the right for self-determination. An international conference is a universal forum which presupposes most diverse forums of participants’ interaction—none of them has the right to impose decisions upon other participants. The conference can be attended by representatives of all the sides involved in the conflict, including *the Arab people of Palestine* as well as the permanent members of the UN Security Council. We proceed from the fact *the legitimate representative* of the Arab people of Palestine *is the PLO.*

As to the role of the permanent members of the UN Security Council, it would be to create a constructive atmosphere for conduct of negotiations at the conference. For this purpose in particular, they could collectively or individually table proposals and recommendations which could provide the achievement of a mutually acceptable agreement. The invitations to all participants in the conference are to be issued by the UN secretary general. The work of the conference can be conducted in three basic forums: plenary meetings, convened with one or another degree of *regularity,* as well as on the basis of requests from *direct participants* of the conference, multilateral working groups on issues which concern *the interests of all or of the majority* of the sides to the conflict, geographical working groups on bilateral basis which would .consider questions related to one or another Arab side and Israel in such a way of course that the interest of third parties wouldn’t be infringed upon as a matter of principle. We are not against intermediate measures and stages on the way to comprehensive settlement, however, such measure and stages should be considered and realized in the framework of the conference and in a linkage with the final-solution.

Ben-Aharon Discusses Shamir-Shevardnadze Meeting

TA1106095988 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0705 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Interview with Yosi Ben-Aharon, director general of the prime minister’s office, by Shim‘on Schiffer in New York; date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Schiffer] Mr Ben-Aharon, you participated in the meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze. What went through your mind after that meeting? What actually happened in that meeting between the Israeli prime minister and the Soviet foreign minister?

[Ben-Aharon] I felt a sense of accomplishment because it is now obvious to the other superpower as well that nothing can be achieved in the Middle East without Israel. If the Soviet Union wants to get out of the freeze Kissinger put it in by excluding it from the game, it can do so only by building some sort of bridge toward Israel. It is doing that, but rather gingerly because it does not want to lose the assets it enjoys among the Arab countries in the Middle East.

[Schiffer] Despite all that you have just said, one could gather from the meeting that what the Soviet foreign minister told the prime minister was simply this: Right now, everyone already accepts our idea of an international conference. The Americans, your partners, also agree with us about it. What remains is to convince you, Mr Shamir. Thus, while the whole world agrees, you are still against it. What would you say to that?

[Ben-Aharon] I do not think Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir is disturbed by this portrayal of him against the whole world. This is, first of all, because the Soviets are trying to create the impression that the United States already shares its views on the international conference, but this is not true. The United States has informed us that the gap between the two countries' positions on the essence, role, and format of the international conference is still very wide. We can therefore still hold our ground and say: No sovereign state entrusts an international forum with the job of determining its future and well-being, and the fabric of relations with its neighbors. We will insist that only direct negotiations be held.

[Schiffer] Still, the Soviet foreign minister comes along and says: We are aware of your interests too and are prepared to honor them. For your part, however, you must also ultimately acknowledge the fact that there exists a Palestinian nation with the right to self-determination and that its rights must also be honored.

[Ben-Aharon] We have no problem with the Palestinian issue. What I believe was stressed in the meeting between the prime minister and Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze was that the Soviet Union is changing its positions in various areas, primarily for domestic reasons because of its economic situation and the policy of openness. Shevardnadze consequently expressed this regarding the predicament of Soviet Jews when he said that the upcoming Communist Party conference will discuss additional points related to internal openness and its application to Jews, as well.

As far as the Middle East is concerned, however, his statements sounded nice. He presented his arguments logically and tried to be persuasive, but the Soviet position on the Middle East, the conflict, and relations with the Arab world has not changed.

[Schiffer] Do you think this could be the reason, or one of the reasons, for the views expressed by the Arab countries in Algiers?

[Ben-Aharon] I believe so. This summit was meant to make the most of what the Arab countries view as an achievement, namely, the violence or the so-called intifada [uprising]. In their view, this brought about U.S. activity, which in turn led to the discussion between the superpowers on Middle East issues. From the Arab point of view, all this culminated in achievements which they wanted to exploit in their summit.

I think that just as the violence itself has now reached the stage of erosion and fatigue, as was bound to happen sooner or later, so the Arabs will also reach the conclusion that this type of activity leads to a dead end. They will have to realize that Israel will not accept an international conference. It will therefore be necessary to go back to the realistic plane which Israel insists on; in other words, negotiations in which both sides will lay their proposals down on the table.

[Schiffer] I would like to conclude this interview by returning to the topic of Israeli-Soviet relations. Where do you think we stand now after the Shamir-Shevardnadze meeting?

[Ben-Aharon] I believe that the process of improving relations is inevitable. I think the Soviets will sooner or later take stock, weigh the pros and cons, and realize that they stand to lose nothing from promoting relations with Israel even if Israel does not bow to pressure on the international conference. This process may occur gradually. I think the Soviets have made the Arab world realize that the resumption of ties between Israel and the Soviet Union is unavoidable.

[Schiffer] Thank you very much, Mr Ben-Aharon.

Soviet Delegation Completes Property Survey

TA1306045188 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] The Soviet consular delegation has completed the review of its property holdings in Israel. The Soviets claim ownership of several Jerusalem properties: the Agriculture Ministry building, the parking lot at the Zavta club, and the land on which the Bat-Sheva' Hotel is built. The head of the delegation says he will now report to Moscow on their findings. Government sources say they now expect negotiations to begin over the Soviets rights to the property.

Rabin on Awad Deportation, Talks With Arabs

TA1406102988 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 14 Jun 88

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said that he supported the deportation of Mubarak Awad. Rabin maintains that Awad was treated appropriately and that every person who encourages violence must be dealt with.

Our military affairs correspondent Karmela Menashe reports that the defense minister said he intends to continue meeting with Arab residents of the territories. At the same time, Minister Rabin added that he has noticed the meetings have, to some degree, hurt those with whom he has met. Regarding the situation in the territories, the defense minister said that stone throwing and Molotov cocktail attacks are very serious things and that extremely sharp measures must be taken against them.

Cabinet Discusses Arson Connected With Uprising

TA1306104888 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 13 Jun 88 p 1

[Report by Andy Court and Yo'el Dar]

[Excerpt] The cabinet grappled yesterday with the crisis of the country's burning fields and woods as the police arrested several more arson suspects and stepped up their patrols in the North.

The IDF has informed the police and fire brigade of its readiness to help. But the firefighters say they cannot do their job properly without more funds to cover added expenses and buy new equipment.

The increasing public attention did not deter an unidentified arsonist from setting fire to a most symbolic spot: the grove inside the military cemetery on Mt Herzl in Jerusalem. Firefighters put out the blaze after it damaged about 300 trees some distance from the graves but within the cemetery area, according to Jerusalem fire chief Yehuda Kohen.

Two other relatively samll but suspicious fires started in Jerusalem Park near Jerusalem's Har Nof neighbourhood and in Churchill Forest near Upper Nazareth.

"It is impossible to look with equanimity on the destruction of all that is green and beautiful in our country," Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said after a cabinet meeting on the subject. "We must stand firm against those who wish to return us to the deset."

Police Minister Hayim Bar-Lev reportedly told the cabinet that arson accounts for "a considerable share" of the fires plaguing the country.

"We suffer from this phenomenon every summer, both from negligence and arson," Bar-Lev told reporters after the cabinet meeting. "But it is greater this year, and there is no doubt it is part of the intifada [uprising] and all that is happening in the territories and, in part, also among the Arabs of Israel."

Representatives of all the government units that deal with fires will meet tomorrow with Police Inspector-General David Kraus.

Roni Milo, deputy minister in the prime minister's office, is to meet with Attorney-General Yosef Harish today to discuss stiffer punishments for arsonists. The maximum fine is 15 years in prison, but police and fire officials complain that Arabs from the administered territories convicted of the offence last year were given fines of NIS [new Israeli shekels] 50 to NIS 150 and no prison terms. [passage omitted]

Sharon Calls for Death of Firebombers

TA1306141188 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 13 Jun 88 p 2

[Report by political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] "Firebomb throwers should be shot dead," Minister Ari'el Sharon said after hearing a report by the defense minister and chief of staff at the cabinet meeting. The two briefed the ministers on the marked increase in the use of firebombs against Israeli soldiers and civilians in the territories, mainly during the night, and the resultant injuries.

Sharon suggested an announcement be made that the forces could retaliate in this way. He claimed that "we are dealing with the problem of rioting as if it were short-lived and will end on 1 November." Sharon urged preparations for a prolonged struggle that would severely hurt terrorists and riot organizers, coupled with more lenient measures toward the population that averts such activity.

Sharon also said that the transfer of funds to the PLO through Israeli banks continues, and the political branch of the organization still operates freely in East Jerusalem.

Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin reported on the detentions and other military measures employed against the "hard core" elements of the intifada [uprising]. According to him, extremists and fundamentalists enjoy the support of large sectors of the population in the territories. Some 5,000 people are currently being held in army detention camps and several hundred others are kept in prisons or Shin Bet facilities.

Rabin said that Civilian Administration licensing measures are meant to prevent disruption of government activity and hostile acts by the local population.

[Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English on 13 June carries a report on page 1 which adds: "Civilians in the territories who see Arabs holding petrol bombs are authorized to shoot at them, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said at the cabinet session yesterday.

"Rabin, who was replying to Minister-Without-Portfolio Yosef Shapira following a review of the area security situation, also said that civilians may shoot in response to 'other imminent dangers,' according to a knowledgeable source.

"But no civilian may enter an Arab home in pursuit of stone throwers or other attackers, even if he is being stoned from inside or atop that house, the defense minister said."]

[Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew on 13 June on page 1 adds that "for the past 18 months, the PLO has been trying to establish contacts with Israeli officials in order to maintain an ongoing dialogue. This was reported yesterday in a briefing to the cabinet by a senior Israeli expert."]

Rabin Alters Administrative Detention Regulations

TA1006170288 Jerusalem Domestic Service
1400 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] The defense minister and chief of staff have decided to change the order regarding administrative detentions to increase the legal supervision over them. Our military affairs correspondent Karmela Menashe reports that Defense Minister Rabin and Lieutenant General Shomron have decided that instead of a military board of appeals, an Army judge advocate will hear the appeals on administrative detentions. The board of appeals can only recommend to continue, shorten, or cancel the detentions, whereas the decision of the military judge will be final and binding. The military judge advocate recommended introducing these changes. The commanders of the IDF Commands will sign the amendment to the order early next week.

More on Unrest, Related Incidents in Territories

Arsonist Caught; More Fires

TA1106165688 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] Security forces have caught one of the arsonists who set fire to a forest near Ma'ale Hahamisha; another managed to escape. Our correspondent Mikha'el Miro reports that fire fighters controlled the blaze, except for one location on Mt Refa'im. Altogether, 10,000 dunams of forest have been burned down in the Jerusalem mountains. None of the villages there were damaged.

There were also forest fires in Meir Shefeya near Zikhron Ya'aqov, near Ashkelon Park, and in the lower Galilee. Firemen are currently fighting a blaze near Me'ir Shefeya. Our correspondent Shulamit Schmerling reports that agriculture has been badly damaged.

3 Youths Arrested

TA1206055088 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Text] Police have arrested three youths from the village of Jisr Al-Zarqa on suspicion of starting a fire near Kibbutz Ma'agan Mikha'el. This was just one of the several blazes that raged throughout the country yesterday damaging several thousand dunams of woodland. Yesterday police arrested an Arab who they believe was responsible for causing the fire near Ma'ale Hahamisha in the Jerusalem hills. There were at least a dozen fires yesterday in the Jerusalem hills, the Judaea hills, the Galilee, the Golan Heights, and the Ashqelon area. Police say that most of the fires have probably been started by arsonists for nationalist reasons, taking advantage of the sharav [extreme heat wave] conditions, causing fires to spread quickly in the dry weather. In the nature reserves near Moshav Bar-Giyyora in the Jerusalem corridor, between 6,000 to 8,000 dunams have gone up in smoke and in the Golan Heights more than 50 percent of the pasture land have been turned into a black charred zone.

[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew at 0400 GMT on June 12 adds: "Olive grove fires were started in three villages on the trans-Samaria road last night. The arsonists' identity is not clear. Our correspondent Avshalom Ginosar reports that two Ari'el youths were arrested by police and later released on bail. They will have to report again this morning to the Tulkarm police station."]

Gaza Arab Held for Arson

TA1206105288 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Text] A youth, a resident of the Jabalyah refugee camp, was detained at the Meteorological intersection at Bet Dagan by border policemen. He is suspected of having set a nearby field on fire. Our correspondent Yosi Rivlin reports that he was found in possession of a bottle of fuel. The firemen extinguished the blaze.

Arab Leader Condemns Arson

TA1306202288 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1930 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] Muhammad Mulla, local council head of the western Galilee town of Yirka, tonight vehemently condemned the incidents of arson resulting in fires throughout the country. He called on Israeli Arab leaders to adopt a heavy-handed policy toward the arsonists, stressing that arson does not serve Arab interests and that the landscape is not the property of any particular sect. Mulla urged Israeli authorities to harshly punish arsonists who are caught red-handed.

Merchants Protest 'Heavy' Taxes

TA1206201888 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] A protest demonstration was staged today in Bethlehem's Nativity Church, the first ever in this holy place. Bethlehem merchants came to protest the taxes imposed on them. The IDF closed off the area surrounding the church and made efforts to prevent some of the merchants from entering. Our correspondent Menahem Hadar reports from the site:

[Begin recording] The Nativity Church in Bethlehem, where according to Christian tradition Jesus was born, is a holy place, and it is inconceivable that IDF soldiers would enter. That is why Bethlehem district merchants chose the church to protest the heavy taxes imposed on them. [passage omitted]

Some 100 merchants stood quietly holding makeshift placards, protesting the pressures exerted by the Civilian Administration, which has been trying to increase taxes. Authorities have recently been confiscating merchants' cars, forcing them to pay their dues. [passage omitted]

Brigadier General Shay Erez, head of the Civilian Administration, said that the tax collection is not aimed at imposing order or meting out punishment. Its goal is to obtain money necessary to maintain all the vital systems in the territories. He added that the administration will react firmly, and within the framework of the law, to any evasion of taxes, and that car and property confiscation will be among the measures taken. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Ramallah Resident Found Dead

TA1306155888 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] Dib Mahmud Muhammad al-Husayn, 43, was found dead this morning of gunshot wounds to the head, on the outskirts of his village, (Abu 'Ayn), in the Ramallah district.

A correspondent in the English news department, Steve Rodan, has learned from local residents that soldiers entered the village at approximately 0400 last night, conducted searches, and detained several villagers. Some of the locals fled to the fields and were pursued by the soldiers. The villagers told Rodan that they heard several shots.

An Army spokesman said the case will be investigated.

3 Injured in Tulkarm Stoning

TA1406143588 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 14 Jun 88

[Text] An officer, two soldiers, and a civilian were injured in an incident in Tulkarm. Our correspondent Aharon Barne'a reports that the victims were traveling in a car which veered off course and ran into a pole after being stoned. The officer was taken to the hospital, while the three other passengers were slightly injured. The incident took place during a brief break in the curfew on Tulkarm.

A resident of the Efrat settlement was injured last night by a stone thrown at him on Mount Zion in Jerusalem. The wounded man traveled from Jerusalem to Gush 'Ezyon and collapsed near Solomon's Pools. Gush 'Ezyon residents picked him up and took him to the hospital where he underwent surgery on his head.

PLO Compensating Injured

TA1206104888 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 12 Jun 88 p 4

[Report by Betzal'el 'Amiqam]

[Text] The PLO has recently begun compensating residents of the territories who were injured by the IDF. The price list is as follows: 4,200 shekels for a death; 1,070 for a wounded person; and 250 shekels per detainee. The amounts are termed as only the first installments.

The local Jerusalem publication, KOL HA'IR, reports that the courts have recently been jammed with released detainees or their families requesting copies of the detention orders issued against them. They do so to obtain proof for the PLO of their eligibility.

The funds introduced into the territories to assist the uprising are brought in by a variety of methods. One such method involves having the money carried in by foreign passport holders, money changers, diplomats, or couriers.

Workers Returning to Jobs

TA1206134288 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Text] Workers from the territories are returning to work in Israel. Our correspondent Arye Salman reports that a representative survey conducted by the Employment Services in early June indicates that approximately 88 percent of workers from the territories have returned to work in June, in comparison to 78 percent in May and 56 percent in December. The survey included 126 employment locations, including the construction, agriculture, industry, and service sectors in all parts of the country.

Inmate Convicted of Killing Fellow Prisoner

TA1306163188 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1400 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] The Beersheba district court today gave a life sentence to Beersheba prison inmate Fu'ad Abu Qis. Abu Qis was convicted of murdering another prisoner, Muhammad Abu Mutlaf, whom he suspected of cooperating with Israeli security services. Our correspondent Shim'on Elqabetz reports from the south:

[Begin recording] Prisoner Abu Qis, a 19-year-old resident of Rafah, was serving a 2-year sentence for membership in a hostile organization. At the end of last April, he used a club to beat fellow prisoner Muhammad Abu Mutlaf to death. The judges noted that nationalistic and security motives were behind the murder. Abu Qis claimed that the deceased had demanded on two occasions that he join the Israeli Shin Bet, but he had refused. [end recording]

'New Strategy' Moves Uprising Within Green Line

TA1406084788 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 14 Jun 88 pp 1, 10

[Analysis by Yehuda Litani: "Intifada Entering New Phase"]

[Text] The intifada [uprising] is now entering its second phase. Leaflet No. 19, distributed last week, called on the inhabitants of the territories "to destroy and burn the enemy's agricultural and industrial resources." In response to the new order, some Palestinians from the territories who work in Israel have redoubled their efforts to set fire to fields, grazing land and forests.

This phenomenon of arson by Palestinians (both from the territories and Israel) is not new. In the last few years tens of thousands of dunams of pastures and forests have been set ablaze, some by Palestinians as an act of terror. But since the begining of last week, this has become a national plague.

In addition to arson in forests and fields, the three petrol bombs thrown in the heart of Tel Aviv on Saturday night are evidence of the new strategy of the intifada's leaders: to move the uprising inside the borders of pre-1967 Israel. The leaders have tried in the past to push their people towards civil disobedience, and some observers have expected civil disobedience to be the main tactic stressed by the Palestinian leaders.

But the attempt to use this approach during the last six months has backfired, since the Civil Administration applied counter-pressure that made life intolerable for the inhabitants.

It is easier to carry out arson and petrol-bombing than to organize more than a million-and-a-half inhabitants for a long period of civil disobedience. The local leaders of the uprising in the West bank and the Gaza Strip know that the stage of demonstrations, stone-throwing and strikes has exhausted itself. They know that any political demands made by them (like municipal elections, withdrawal of troops from the cities, etc.) will be ignored both by the Likud and the Alignment, since Israeli elections are to be held in November.

There are already reports of Palestinian villagers in the West Bank complaining that their fields have been set alight by Israeli settlers. As long as this "eye for an eye" atmoshpere prevails, it is more than likely that West Bank factories will be destroyed if Palestinian workers start damaging Israeli industries.

Despite the counter-hostility it provokes, no one expects the intifada to renounce its violent course before November's elections here and in the U.S.

Generals Support Exchange of Land for Peace

TA1106051388 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT (Leshabat Supplement) in Hebrew 10 Jun 88 pp 6, 7

[Article by Ron Ben-Yishay]

[Excerpts] Approximately 2 weeks ago, during a visit to Belgium, Minister Sharon attempted to explain to his hosts Israel's security problems and how vital for its security is the strategic depth given by the territories. "Yes," said the Belgians, who heard him out politely, "but your generals say..."

Ari'el Sharon did not have to inquire of his hosts to whom they were referring. He knew that they were referring to the 30 reserve generals, approximately 80 brigadier generals, and about 120 colonels who are active in the Council for Peace and Security. These officers declare outright that they are willing to give up territories in exchange for peace with appropriate security arrangements. This message, backed as it is by prestigious generals who are recognized authorities on security affairs, pulls the rug out from under the feet of those who argue that it is necessary hold on to the territories because of security considerations. [passage omitted]

A random poll conducted recently by YEDI'OT AHARONOT among dozens of senior officers from the rank of colonel and above—most of them reserve officers and a few still serving—indicates that most of them accept the principle of territories in exchange for peace. They accept this principle on the condition that the interim and permanent arrangements include appropriate security measures and are implemented in such a way that their effectiveness could be determined.

On the basis of this poll one can hazard a guess that even among the generals in the present General Staff there is a large majority, say 75-80 percent, who believe that the security dangers for Israel emanating from holding on to the territories, and from ruling over the inhabitants, far outweigh the security dangers that Israel would be taking by giving the territories up.

It is important to note that most of the officers questioned do not downplay the importance of the strategic depth given to Israel by the territories. They insist that in any negotiations Israel should attempt to give up only the minimum area in order to rid itself of the Arab population centers. The deciding factor in their considerations, however, is Israel's long-term security and its ability to exist as a Jewish state. [passage omitted]

The notable figures who support this view are former chiefs of staff Rabin, Bar-Lev, and Gur, and reserve generals Yariv, Peled, Tal, Rotem, Tamir, Weizman, Hod, Lapidot, Lahat, Botzer, Ben-Gal, Or, Har-Even, as well as brigadier generals such as Ben-Porat, Shalev, and many others.

It is true that impressive figures head the camp which calls for holding on to the territories, but their number is surprisingly small in relation to the size of the right. The prominent figures in this group are General Sharon, former Chief of Staff Eytan, General Shagi, and former Air Force commander Beni Peled.

This group includes far fewer reserve generals and brigadier generals and many more colonels and lieutenant colonels. As Beni Peled puts it: "Israel needs massive territories to exist and to implement the Jewish dream. We need resources and air space to exist. I am unwilling to give up territories. The demographic danger is the fruit of a distorted imagination, nothing more. The Arabs of the territories can become loyal Israeli citizens if they are given the opportunity and once it is made clear to them that we are not going to evacuate the territories." [passage omitted]

Jerusalem Arab Press Examines Algiers Summit

'Unified' Stance Seen

TA1006145988 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic 10 Jun 88 p 1

[Editorial: "We Do Not Want a Summit of Mere Slogans"]

[Text] The extraordinary Arab summit in Algiers has finally ended. The immense hopes harbored by the Arab peoples, with the Palestinian people at the head, are based on one key factor: the extraordinary Arab summit in Algiers has succeeded in creating the necessary foundations for building the desired unified Arab stance and utilizing it immediately in the service of Arab causes, foremost of which is the Palestinian cause.

For many years, previous Arab summit conferences were no more than conferences of slogans that offered less tangible results than concessions which until now have led to further setbacks for the Arab nation.

It is no secret that the foes of this nation were and are still banking on Arab differences. In the absence of a unified Arab position, they were and are hatching one plot after another against our causes and against our one common Arab destiny.

Hence, the Algiers summit acquires great significance in providing possibilities for achieving this great aim of presenting a unified Arab stance.

Will this aim be achieved or will the Algiers summit merely produce a final communique containing high-flown expressions and glittering slogans, while the hearts remain impure and the intentions unsound?

We pose these questions bearing in mind that in its long history, or at least during the last 70 years, the Arab nation has faced no danger as great as that which it is facing at this crucial time, amid current international changes, the latest of which is the "rapprochement" between the two world superpowers which under no circumstances can be regarded as a transitory event.

Support for Uprising Hailed

TA1106052388 Jerusalem AL-NAHAR in Arabic 10 Jun 88 pp 1, 11

[Editorial: "Resolutions That We Hope Will Be Implemented"]

[Text] The final statement of the summit conference—the conference of the uprising—affirmed the resolutions of previous Arab summits. It singled out the two most important ones: The Fes conference and the Arab peace plan issued by it, and the Amman conference held at the end of last year in which "agreement and reconciliation" was reached between the Arab leaders.

A quick assessment of this conference and its achievements prove that the spirit of Arab solidarity was clearly manifest during the three days in which the conference was held. Moreover, the resolutions issued by the conference were marked by a spirit of zeal and unqualified support for the uprising in particular and the Palestinian cause in general.

We here in the occupied territories appreciate the positions and support of this summit which was rightly the "summit of Palestine" and the cause of its people. We also appreciate the positive response of this summit to all Palestinian demands and aspirations. We are hopeful that that these resolutions will be translated into effective practice whether in the sphere of financial aid or political support for our Palestinian cause.

The residents in the occupied territories are delighted that they have brothers who are in solidarity with them, and are concerned about them. The responsibility falling on the shoulders of Arab leaders does not, however, end with the conclusion of the summit's meetings. These resolutions will remain as those of previous Arab summits if they are not followed up and if action is not taken to implement the contents of the final statement.

The Palestinian people in the occupied territories have offered their most valuable possessions in order to expose their cause which was being consigned to oblivion. Without a unified Arab political action, however, we will not be able to achieve the hopes and aspirations of these people, especially when the basic resolutions of the conference are ambiguous.

Will the Arab leaders succeed in departing the summit of the uprising with more than slogans and declarations calling for pressuring Israel and the United States and urging them to work in order to reach a peaceful, comprehensive, and just settlement based on international legitimacy?

The questions that arise are: Does financial support alone suffice? Is it possible to rely only on our people in the occupied territories to liberate the land and the holy places? And what is the role of the Arab nation in all this?

Situation in South Lebanon Security Zone Viewed

TA1106085188 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 10 Jun 88 p B3

[Report by Ze'ev Schiff]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The South Lebanese Army [SLA] has not disintegrated. It is standing firm, but clearly cannot stand alone. Deprived of military assistance from the IDF and financial and logistical support from Israel, there is no chance it will survive for long. It is absolutely dependent on Israel.

The SLA has known hard times, including desertions and many AWOL cases. Right now, however, it seems to be on the right track. Its manpower has increased to 2,600 and it looks as though there is no problem enlisting more men should the desire to do so arise and the money for it be found (mainly due to the economic situation in Lebanon). It functions better now. Compared to the other militias operating in Lebanon, its military capability has improved. Credit for this change is due largely to Brigadier General David Agmon, an army man with a professional operational conception. He introduced far-reaching changes in the SLA's training programs.

Basic training now takes 12 weeks instead of 4. Special efforts are invested in holding exercises and in training officers in various courses, including ordnance and personnel management. The SLA soldiers undergo paramedic, communications, and assault pioneer courses. They have their own squad commander training programs and some of their personnel graduate from officer candidate courses.

The structure of the SLA has also changed. The area has been divided up between two regional brigade commands: one in Marj 'Uyun, commanding the eastern sector; and the other in Bint Jubayl for the western front. Each of these commands consists of three battalions. Of the 2,600 troops in the SLA, approximately half are fighters, or combat unit soldiers. Each battalion includes three companies. Each platoon has a tank and mortar firing crew as well as professional communications and assault pioneer personnel.

In addition to the three infantry battalions there is an artillery battalion, as well as an intelligence unit called "defense system." This unit deals with preemptive intelligence gathering and is rather successful at its job; to wit the relatively small number of terrorist attacks inside the security strip. The weapons at the SLA's disposal are also better. It now has more night vision equipment and can be seen deploying Soviet-made T-55 tanks in lieu of the old Shermans.

One difficulty still remains, however, and that is that the SLA is by and large a Christian army in charge of defending a basically Shi'ite population. Of its seven battalion commanders, one is a Druze, another Shi'ite, and the rest Christians. One battalion currently consists mostly of Druze, the second battalion is primarily Shi'ite, but each of the three Christian battalions also has one Shi'ite company. The armored units also have Shi'ites, so that the problem as a whole has not yet been resolved. Lahd's independent force in Jazzin is exclusively Christian. It consists of SLA men, Sham'un's followers, and Phalangists from the north—all under Lahd's command.

Under General Lahd and Brig Gen Agmon, the SLA has grown to resemble a true military organization. This is illustrated by, among other things, the ratio between the casualties suffered by the SLA and Hizballah. If in 1985 and 1986 the ratio was 2:1 for Hizballah, it stands at 5:1 and sometimes even 7:1 against Hizballah in 1987. This is one of the explanations for Hizballah's loss of momentum: it has lost many lives and has been unable to either crush the SLA or capture one of its fortification lines. As long as it is engaged in a confrontation with Amal in southern Lebanon, and without direct military assistance from the Iranian Revolution Guards, this mission will be difficult for Hizballah to accomplish.

Has the creation of the security strip, which also includes the system erected in the rear along the border, been justified? After 3 years the answer to this is affirmative. This is not to say that the price paid was cheap, that an impenetrable network has been set up, or that the shelling from Lebanon has terminated completely. The price was exacted of the IDF, and even more so of the SLA. The number of IDF soldiers killed in various operations in the security strip and in the hang glider attack reaches 36. Another 64 were wounded and 2 kidnapped (this count does not include the captive navigator). Regarding the SLA casualty toll, there are varying accounts. The office of the coordinator of activities in Lebanon talks about more than 120 dead in 3 years, while the IDF has information about only 64 casualties.

The reason the answer to our question about the security zone is affirmative is that the northern settlements have been leading a normal life in relative calm. In the 3 years since the pullback from Lebanon, no Israeli civilian has died as a result of terrorist activity or shelling from across the border. There were approximately 60 incidents of Katyushas being fired into Israel, but because they were fired from a greater distance, making accuracy more difficult, they rarely hit their targets. The terrorists are blocked farther away, deep inside the security zone along its northern fringes, not along Israel's northern border which is sometimes tangential to the settlements. In other words, the security zone is meant to serve as a fender for the Israeli settlements. Alarms were sounded about those terrorist squads that reached the defense system (and in 1988 there have been 10 such incidents). The same was true for the hang glider attack.

Internal security inside the strip, which is home to approximately 200,000, is also relatively better than before. This is especially true in comparison to the situation in other areas of Lebanon, particularly Beirut. Movement inside the strip is relatively unrestricted, whereas the Tyre-Beirut highway, for example, is studded with nearly 30 roadblocks, many of them toll barricades. Compared with the 329 Katyusha and mortar shelling incidents at the security strip in 1985, in 1987 there were 140 such cases, while so far in 1988 there have been 85 such occurrences.

It would be a mistake to think that the problems in the security strip are confined to security matters. If from the military aspect the security strip's problems have virtually been resolved, its fundamental economic problems are as topical as ever. Maintaining the SLA and the civilian administration in the security strip costs Israel about 35.5 million shekels in 1987 prices. This cost is divided between the Treasury (5.5 million) and the Defense Ministry. Now it turns out that this is not enough.

The Price

	85	86	87	88 (15 May)
Attempted penetrations near fence	5	3	10	10
Clashes in the strip	32	29	54	22
Katyusha firings at Israel	9	11	20	20
Katyusha and mortar attacks on strip	329	227	140	85
IDF dead	2	7	21	6
IDF wounded (1)	7	26	23	8
SLA dead (2)	3	4	48	9

(1) In 1986 two IDF soldiers were kidnapped by Hizballah.
(2) The office of the coordinator of government activities in Lebanon gives a higher estimate. Source: The IDF spokesman. [passage omitted]

Leaders Urged To 'Beware' in Relations With USSR

TA1306175188 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 13 Jun 88 p A14

[Commentary by Moshe Zaq: "A Ticket to Moscow"; boldface as published]

[Text] According to a DAVAR report on 12 June, "a senior Jerusalem official" said that "now, after the meeting between Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, the chances that Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres will be invited to Moscow are much better." The source added that he believes "the Soviets will now want to offset their contacts with Shamir by arranging a meeting with Peres."

Until now, we thought that like his predecessors' requests to visit Moscow, Peres' appeals have been turned down because of the Soviets desire not to annoy the Arabs. Now, however, "a senior official in Jerusalem" reveals that Peres would be invited to Moscow "to balance out the contacts with Shamir."

Back on 29 July, 1986, Peres wrote a message to Gorbachev saying: **"We in Israel value highly the need for a constructive dialogue with you, and would welcome an opportunity to engage in one."** Although he was not turned down as rudely as Ben-Gurion was, when he expressed his desire to visit Moscow, Peres was given no reply. The official response of the Soviet Foreign Ministry in April 1960 was: **"Recently, announcements that do not show a desire for peace were issued in Israel. Consequently, a visit by the Israeli prime minister to Moscow would not be timely."** Even during the honeymoon in Jerusalem-Moscow relations, the USSR never acceded to [then Foreign Minister] Moshe Sharet's request to come to Moscow. The Soviets preferred to hold meetings in the United Nations, and have since maintained that framework with typical Soviet doggedness. That is why the Shamir-Shevardnadze meeting was held in the UN building.

"The official in Jerusalem" overlooked the pledges made by Gorbachev to Arab leaders that he would consult them if he decided to expand contacts with Israel. Gorbachev declared that the absence of relations with Israel is "an abnormal state of affairs." Nonetheless, he is not rushing to change that situation, even though the Americans regard the resumption of ties as a precondition for the inclusion of the Soviet Union in the political process. Gorbachev is only prepared to say that once Israel accepts a conference, he will consider the question of diplomatic relations. Although the Soviets are grateful to Peres for helping them break U.S. resistance to an international conference, it is Al-Asad, not Peres, who is featured in Soviet considerations. The Soviet Union will never risk agitating the Arabs merely to maintain a balance within the Israeli leadership. Like other superpowers, Moscow undoubtedly wants to affect the election results, but its maneuverability is limited by Arab brakes.

In 1949, Rakosi, the Hungarian Communist leader, interceded on behalf of Israeli communists by trying to place them on the Knesset Foreign Affairs Committee. The current Soviet demands go even further. They would like to see a majority in Israel, after the election, supporting full Soviet involvement in regional matters. That is to say, not only mediating between Israel and Arab countries, but providing superpower **guarantees** for the borders; guarantees that would constitute the basis for continual **involvement and intervention** in relations between the countries. The Soviets are prepared to pay a price to obtain this end, although for the moment they are trying to achieve it at a lower cost by sending the consular delegation or building the hope that in the end perhaps there will be an invitation to Moscow.

Indeed, Gorbachev is a great leader. He succeeded where his predecessors failed in manipulating the U.S. President into agreeing in principle to an international conference for the Middle East. Shevardnadze is also a shrewd politician. He managed, through Jordan and Egypt, to break the firm Israeli opposition to an international conference without promising Israel anything substantial in return.

Peres, who first expressed support for the conference either to warm up peace with Egypt or to allow Husayn to engage in direct negotiations with Israel, is already talking about the conference as though he fathered the notion. In the early days of the unity government, Peres objected to a conference. Later, he viewed it as merely an umbrella for direct negotiations with Husayn, even if the Soviet Union refused to assist in opening that conference. Peres gradually shifted, declaring this week that it would be better to get the USSR involved in **raising ideas** for a settlement than in **sending arms**.

This sweeping declaration is meant to please Soviet ears, and it appreciates in value as long as the prime minister succeeds in halting the race for the conference. Yet those who pine for a Soviet contribution toward ideas for a settlement should stop and ask themselves what ideas the Soviet Union could raise with regard to an arrangement with the Arabs. It is true that the USSR has changed its position on procedural matters pertaining to the conference. It is primarily interested in the convocation of a conference, and not in the fine detail. From a substantial point of view, however, it would be difficult to trace any shift in the Soviet Union from its pro-Arab line and its total commitment to the PLO and a Palestinian state.

During these pre-election days, it would be difficult to find anyone in Peres' close circle who would dare give him this friendly piece of advice: Shim'on, kindly beware of paying too dearly for a ticket to Moscow. The Soviets have signaled 'Ezer Weizman and the party secretaries that they also could be invited to Moscow. Meanwhile, some of them have visited Beijing and Washington, but they have not made it to Moscow yet.

Shomron Calls Lavi-3 Project 'Unnecessary'

TA1206132988 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 12 Jun 88 p A6

[Report by 'Imanu'el Rosen]

[Text] The Defense Establishment is spending a million shekels a week to finance the Lavi-3 project, also known as the "avionic Lavi."

Senior sources in the Defense Establishment, including the chief of staff and the Air Force commander, have been saying for a long time that this project—which is all that remains of the Lavi project—is "unnecessary, wrong for Israel's security, and not worth even one cent."

People in the Defense Establishment maintain that important alternative projects, that will employ more Israel Aircraft Industries workers than does the Lavi-3 project, are waiting for an opportunity to be implemented. Despite this fact, the decision on the future of the Lavi-3 project has been delayed repeatedly, and the project continues to exist even though nobody is interested in it, said a senior Defense Establishment source.

Press Analyzes Results of Algiers Summit

'Solidarity' Praised

JN1006092988 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 10 Jun 88 p 1, 15

[Editorial: "The Summit of Solidarity With Steadfastness and Martyrdom"]

[Text] The unlimited support which the Algiers summit has given to the uprising of the steadfast people in the occupied Arab territories clearly expresses the appreciation of the entire Arab nation for the many sacrifices made by our heroic Arab people in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in the face of the practices and repressive measures of the Zionist occupation forces. It is also a decisive and final reply to all attempts by Israeli trumpets to cast doubt on Arab support for the popular revolution in the occupied Arab territories, which recently entered its 7th month.

The pride the Arab nation feels toward values of martyrdom, sacrifice, and devotion is crystal clear in the uprising summit hosted by the land of the million martyrs. That nation wrote brilliant pages in the history of sacrifice for the Arab nation with the blood of its innocent sons. The vehement uprising continues on this road, which is consecrated with blood and leads to the peaks of freedom and liberty for our heroic people in the occupied Arab territories.

Jordan, which under the leadership of King Husayn has participated actively in the meetings of the uprising summit, has realized from the very start the enormity of the conspiracy against our Arab nation, whose planners were counting on splitting Arab ranks. Therefore, Jordan worked honestly and seriously for a united Arab stand at the Amman summit of reconciliation and accord, which affirmed and supported Arab solidarity. Jordan then backed the process of Arab solidarity in the uprising summit in Algiers, which produced a single Arab position, which called for support of the steadfast people's uprising in the occupied territories by all means. The struggle of the Arab people under the yoke of Israeli occupation is a rejection by the individual Arab of oppression and persecution everywhere, as well as his revolution against all those who threaten his cultural identity and historical bonds.

The Algiers summit has made it clear that the Arab nation is still, despite all efforts of the covetous aggressors, one body standing solidly and forbiddingly in the face of the conspiracies and prejudices being hatched against the Arab soil in Palestine. Undoubtedly, this clear support by all the Arab states will frustrate the delusions of the Zionists, who were banking on isolating our heroic people in the occupied territories and presenting the situation as though they were fighting their battle alone against the Zionist occupation. The battle of one part of the Arab nation is the battle of the whole nation, and the dreams of the aggressors will not come true as long as the Arab nation upholds the option of solidarity and coordination and buries forever the option of division and fragmentation.

Arab support for the vehement uprising at the Algiers summit was the result of the uprising's rejection of injustice. The steadfast Arab people are fighting on their soil against efforts to make them submit, cancel their identity, and rob them of their Arab rights. Let all Arab hands join today to protect Arab territories everywhere and defend the glorious future of the nation's sons.

Palestine Issue Viewed

JN1106095888 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 11 Jun 88

[Editorial: "Cooperation, Not Rivals"]

[Text] Jordan denies that its historical and constant stand in serving the Palestinian question, as well as its pan-Arab commitment toward it, is based on opposition and rivalry for the sake of certain aspirations or ambitions.

Jordan has been and remains the first to be committed to Arab resolutions. Jordan is also more eager than anyone else to implement, protect, and maintain these resolutions. All that Jordan offered stemmed not only from its national and pan-Arab commitment, but also from what the Arabs decided at the 1974 Rabat summit. Jordan performs its pan-Arab duty and sets an example for others. This example must be followed so as to enable the Palestinian people's valiant revolution in the occupied territory to continue until it achieves its goals. This Jordanian stand stems from a profound awareness of its role and from a clear view of what the Arabs must do so that support for the Palestinian revolution does not remain a slogan dissociated from the historical and political context. The uprising should be exploited and enriched on all international levels so it can be fruitful and justify its outbreak and valor against the enemies.

The special relationship between Jordan and Palestine does not end when irrelevant questions are asked. This relationship with the Palestine question is not like those which other Arabs have. This special relationship began to grow when Zionism began to sow its seeds in Palestine and has done so since the leader of the great Arab revolt clashed with the colonialist countries' schemes and ideas and since he sacrificed his life to save Palestine for its people and the Arabs.

This special relationship is no fad or new invention. It is not hegemony, tutelage, or occupation, nor is it a contest or challenge to anybody's role. It has been and continues to be the result of the interaction of purely objective factors produced by geographic proximity, demographic intermingling, cultural interaction, economic integration, and shared historical experience.

We are committed to the resolutions of the Arab summits, including the successful Algiers summit, out of our pan-Arab commitment and eagerness about the unity, consolidation, and closing of Arab ranks. We will continue to be faithful to our role and aware of Israel's designs and what it tries to sow and export to save itself from its own crisis caused by the Palestinian revolution in the occupied land.

Israel draws up its expansionist policy on the basis of resolving the Palestine question at the expense of or through Jordan. This destroys the Palestine question itself and violates and conspires against Jordanian sovereignty and Jordan itself. We and all Arabs, headed by the PLO, reject this.

It is a baseless illusion to think that Jordan plays a rival role on the Palestine question. Under leadership of his majesty the king, Jordan stressed the nature and honesty of this role and dealt a blow to those who cast doubts. This was through its pan-Arab stands which have been appreciated by Arabs at the Amman summit, the summit of reconciliation and accord, and the Algiers summit, the summit of Arab commitment toward the Palestinian uprising.

Now, as the picture has been clarified and Jordan under King Husayn has highlighted the Jordanian dimension of the Palestine question, the relationship must be one of trust and cooperation rather than doubt and rivalry. The Arab brothers must honor their material and moral commitment to fend off and confront challenges to the valiant Palestinian revolution in the occupied land, to Jordan which stands firm on the longest line of confrontation, to the Arab brothers, and to Syria and Lebanon which are confronting the occupation and its continued aggression.

Israeli Reaction Criticized

JN1206131288 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 12 Jun 88 p 8

[Editorial: "A Campaign of Resentment"]

[Text] As part of Israel's campaign of resentment against the Algiers summit resolutions, Peres claimed that those resolutions were illogical and that the Arabs will be unable to force Israel to accept what they say. This claim, which fits the campaign of doubt launched by Shamir against the resolutions themselves, is new evidence that Israeli leaders of all parties have agreed to resist the peace process in the region, even if their methods differ.

This fact should remove any illusions from the Arab mind that there are some among those leaders who accept real peace. In any case, Shamir, Peres, and other rulers of the Zionist entity will not change any of the Algiers summit resolutions and will not prevent the Arabs from holding on to them, and hastening to execute them. Undoubtedly, just and comprehensvie peace in the region will not remain crucified on the evil Israeli altar forever. One of the machines of the Arab struggle has started turning in the occupied territories and has managed to organize and lead the vehement uprising there and develop it into a revolution, which Washington considers a Palestinian war against Israel. It is no secret that this same machine is leading the revolution toward total civil disobedience against the Israeli aggressors.

Since the Algiers summit has transformed Arab responsibility for the uprising into active practice and managed to give it a national dimension, the Israeli leadership has started this campaign—led by Shamir and Peres—against the summit resolutions. For the same reason, one can say that the Arab march toward real peace is now more powerful than at any other time in the past, and that the option of national struggle, which is moving steadily forward and occupies a key position in unified Arab action, is what will bring this march closer to its goal. It is what will make the Israeli leadership revise its accounts and entrench its conviction that it will never be able to hold on to the occupied Arab territories and win peace at the same time.

The national struggle dimension to which the Algiers summit is dedicated is disturbing the Israeli aggressors. This dimension will definitely take its course and yield real results that will quicken and strengthen the international community's action to establish just and comprehensvie peace in the region.

Further Reportage on Hostages Situation

Fadlallah Cited

JN1306162688 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 12 Jun 88 p 6

[By 'Imad Judiyah]

[Text] Beirut—Shaykh Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah, spiritual guide of Hizballah, has declared that the Syrian military entry into Beirut's southern suburb will make no difference to the question of the foreign hostages held in Lebanon or contribute to its resolution, given the regional and international complications involved. In an exclusive statement to AL-ITTIHAD, he disclosed that contacts, which are currently taking place behing the scenes in regard to the hostages, might produce a solution along the lines of the resolution of the crisis of the French hostages.

Asked about his famous call for the countries concerned to make direct approaches to the hostage captors, Shaykh Fadlallah said:

"I made the call out of a feeling for the need to close this file, which has troubled the consciences of all those concerned, and created political complications and gaps in the international political game. We, therefore, thought that under the circumstances, a solution could be worked out only through low-key, unpublicized contacts. If indeed there are indiscrete [as published] contacts going on, I will be very happy that my appeal has found a response and I hope that the issue will be happily resolved."

When asked about reports that the Syrian entry into the suburb was only a prelude to introducing administrative Beirut, and George Shultz' subsequent statement that this is out of the question, Shaykh Fadlallah said the U.S. plan, for the time being, envisages keeping everything in Lebanon in a deep freeze, including reforms but excluding the presidential elections. There seems to exist a regional and international consensus on the need for the presidential elections to take place to preclude any constitutional vacuum in Lebanon. The reported linkage between the Syrian entry into the suburb and the introduction of administrative Beirut, Shaykh Fadlallah thinks, was nothing more than a trial balloon in the local political arena.

2 Britons Said Freed Soon

JN1306153988 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 12 Jun 88 p 1

[Text] AL-ITTIHAD has learned that two British hostages in Lebanon will be released in the course of the next 2 weeks following successful initial talks in a number of the regional capitals over the past few days between the captors and Britain. A prominent Lebanese source told AL-ITTIHAD that the British Embassy in Beirut has made real preparations to immediately take delivery of the hostages when they are released. Meanwhile, a senior Hizballah official has indicated that current behind-the-scenes contacts on the foreign hostages in Lebanon might produce a solution along the lines of the resolution of the French hostages crisis.

Israeli Held by Al-Dirani

NC1406083388 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0820 GMT 14 Jun 88

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 14 Jun (MENA)—The Abu Dhabi newspaper AL-ITTIHAD has disclosed that the Israeli pilot captured by the Shi'ite Amal Movement last year is now being held by Abu 'Ali Mustafa al-Dirani, the movement's former official in charge of security. According to the paper, Al-Dirani, is refusing to hand the pilot over to Amal.

Citing a ranking Lebanese security source, AL-ITTIHAD said that Al-Dirani managed to move the Israeli pilot, who was held captive in Harat Hurayk [in Beirut's southern suburb], to an unknown place 2 days before fighting broke out in the suburb between the Amal Movement and pro-Iran Hizballah. The source did not rule out the possibility that Al-Dirani, who was dismissed from the movement 5 months ago, might hand the Israeli prisoner to Hizballah.

'New Chapter' in Relations With Syria Opened

NC1006142788 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1445 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] President al-Jumayyil left Algiers on his way to France this afternoon after holding a lengthy meeting with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. A source in the Lebanese delegation has described the meeting as cordial, frank, open, and objective. The conferees, the source added, stressed the need for both countries to cooperate, especially during this phase which precedes the constitutional deadline. The source continued by saying that it would be accurate to say that a new chapter in bilateral relations has been opened on a new and frank basis, and with positive prospects.

The source pointed out that the conferees had reviewed the previous phase of Lebanese-Syrian relations and their negative aspects and, consequently, had drawn features of the forthcoming stage in a positive manner.

Hizballah Condemns Emergency Arab Summit

LD1406072488 Tehran IRNA in English 0700 GMT 14 Jun 88

[Text] Beirut, June 14, IRNA—The Lebanese Hizballah condemned the compromising stands of Arab rulers towards the Zionist regime and termed the resolution of the Algiers Arab summit a 'new crime' against Muslims and Arabs.

The reactionary Arab leaders, the Sunday statement of the Hizballah said, assembled to back the U.S. interests ignoring the outcry of the Palestine revolution and joining the Zionist regime conspire against Muslims.

The statement said that the resolution by accepting a peaceful solution to the Palestine issue and naming of the occupied territories since 1967 has implicitly acknowledged the illegal Zionist entity and paved the way for the success of Shultz' plan for extinguishing the Muslim Palestinian uprising and saving the enemy.

The issue of the so-called recognition of the Zionist regime in practice has shown itself in reestablishing ties with the Egyptian regime and trying to return it to the Arab fold thus preparing the grounds for holding of a so-called international peace conference and peace talks with the Zionist regime, the statement said.

The Hizballah stressed that the allocation of a cash payment to Muslim Palestinian uprising is nothing but mere talks and a measure to divert public opinion and shirk the responsibility of encountering Zionist enemy directly.

Moreover, the statement said, the money will eventually find its way to the pocket of those who falsely claim to be fighting the regime occupying Al-Qods.

The statement emphasized that certain Arab leaders taking part in the summit have been behind the Persian Gulf crisis and rejected a just end to the Iraqi-imposed war by giving their full support for the aggressor regime of Saddam and giving a free hand to the U.S. in the region.

The primary wickedness of the summit against Arabs and Muslims, the statement of the Lebanese Hizballah noted, is its confirmation of the mass killing of Hajj pilgrims and its go-ahead cue to Hejaz regime for continuing plots against Islam.

The statement urged Muslims not to bank on such useless conferences but to thwart all plots of the world arrogance and fight the enemy by all means until all rights of Muslim Palestinians are restored to them.

Hizballah To 'Prevent' Amal's Return to Suburb

NC1106115188 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] An informed source has revealed that Hizballah officials have decided to prevent any Amal gunmen from returning to the areas under Hizballah control in Beirut's southern suburb. The source said that the Syrian entry into the suburb will not encourage Amal's fighters to return to the areas under Hizballah's control. The source indicated that the Amal gunmen, who withdrew from the battle weeks ago, are still in Al-Hamra', Al-Awza'i, and the south.

The source expects Hizballah to pursue the Amal gunmen in Al-Hamra Street during the second phase. [as heard]

Al-Qadhdhafi To Withdraw Libyan Forces

NC1406050188 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 14 Jun 88

[Text] Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has decided to withdraw the Libyan forces from Lebanon. This decision was made during the deliberations which were conducted during one of the closed sessions at the Algiers summit. Al-Qadhdhafi stressed the need to adopt a unified Arab stand to boycott the United States. While dealing with the situation in Lebanon, Al-Qadhdhafi urged the Arabs to give assistance to Lebanon because it is the sole Arab country which is confronting Israel and which alone is the target of Israeli strikes.

Meanwhile, 'Ashur al-Fartas, secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau in Lebanon, has declared that Libya will support Lebanon and will spare no efforts to render this support within the framework of a joint Arab action. This statement came following his meeting with Faruq Abu al-Lam', Foreign Ministry secretary general, yesterday.

Further Reportage on Inter-Palestinian Fighting

NC1006132488 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] Fighting continues to rage in the Palestinian camps of Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah. It has been reported that two shells landed on two positions in Shatila and Al-Fakahani, killing or wounding 25 people.

Fighting Subsides 10 Jun

NC1006153888 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] Clashes in Burj al-Barajinah and Shatila have subsided since 1400 today, with sporadic firing still being heard. The Palestinian follow-up committee met this afternoon with representatives of Palestinian factions to discuss the implementation of the cease-fire and withdrawal of gunmen. The clashes between the Palestinian factions have left many dead and wounded. A shell which landed on a vegetable market in Sabra caused many casualties. Two dead bodies—'Abd al-Basit Dughan and an unknown girl—have been moved to Al-Maqasid Hospital, and more than 30 wounded have been taken to various hospitals.

The PFLP has demanded that the two warring factions adhere to the provisions of the agreement concluded last month, particularly those calling for handing positions inside the Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah camps over to a security force and the withdrawal of gunmen. The PFLP noted that the two camps have been coming under violent artillery shelling and fire from various weapons since last night, causing many casualties.

Acting Prime Minister Salim al-Huss commented on the ongoing inter-Palestinian fighting, saying: In the face of this series of clashes among the Palestinian factions we have only one thing to say: They should be ashamed.

Cease-Fire Fails; More Clashes

NC1006190088 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1845 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] A cease-fire declared after a meeting of the Palestinian follow-up committee has failed. Violent clashes occurred inside the Shatila camp between pro-'Arafat groups and dissidents at 1900 today. Various medium- and heavy-caliber weapons were used in the fighting.

In Burj al-Barajinah the fighting is restricted to an exchange of machinegun fire and some rockets. According to security sources, 6 people have been killed and 30 wounded in the fighting in the two camps.

3 Syrian Casualties Reported

NC1006210788 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 2045 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] Security sources reported tonight that a member of the Syrian occupation forces was killed and two others were wounded when an artillery shell fell on a Syrian position to the southeast of the Shatila camp during the clashes between pro-'Arafat groups and Abu Musa's [Sa'id Musa Muragha] dissidents. Some sources have quoted Syrian officers as saying that Damascus will retaliate if its troop positions continue to be a target of shelling.

Fighting 'Intensifies'

NC1106062488 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] Inter-Palestinian clashes in the Shatila camp intensified this morning. Explosions from various types of shells are reverberating in the capital. Meanwhile, the clashes in Burj al-Barajinah have subsided.

An official source in Fatah has stated that the Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah camps have been coming under artillery and rocket attacks since midnight last night. The source said that the shelling is originating from Mansuriyat Bhamdun al-Day'ah, Al-Na'imah, Dayr Qubil, the Sports City, Spinneys, Dar al-Mu'allimat, and Bi'r Hasan. The source said that 4,000 shells fell on the camps last night, and indicated that there have been casualties. The source called on the follow-up committee to withdraw and suspend its work.

The command of Fatah-the Uprising has accused gunmen from Fatah's Central Committee of violating the cease-fire and of shelling the areas surrounding the camps. A statement issued by the command of Fatah-the Uprising has called for the formation of an effective Palestinian committee that includes the Lebanese nationalist parties in order to implement the agreement and to expose those who are obstructing its implementation.

New Cease-Fire Reached

NC1106112288 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Excerpt] The inter-Palestinian clashes in Burj al-Barajinah and Shatila camps became less intense about 2 hours ago, when a cease-fire agreement was reached. A PNSF source, reporting this, stated that it has been decided to send a committee to the two camps to supervise the implementation of the agreement. [passage omitted]

Shelling Renewed 11 Jun

NC1106150588 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] Clashes between pro-'Arafat groups and Fatah dissidents raged today in the Burj al-Barajinah and Shatila camps. The fighting took a serious turn when artillery emplacements manned by dissidents in 'Aramun and Bhamdun bombarded the 'Arafat supporters. The pro-'Arafat artillery positions in Dayr Qubil and nearby areas returned fire.

The intensity of the fighting in the Burj al-Barajinah camp began to ease at 1530. Violent clashes had continued in the morning and afternoon despite a cease-fire agreement that was scheduled to take effect at 1100. A number of shells fell in Al-Tariq al-Jadidah and Sabra. At this moment the two factions are exchanging fire in one quarter of the Burj al-Barajinah camp.

3 Dead, 12 Wounded

NC1106194188 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1845 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] Clashes between pro-'Arafat and dissident Palestinians resumed in the Burj al-Barajinah camp shortly before 2000 today. Artillery and automatic weapons are being used in the clashes.

A guarded calm interrupted by intermittent machinegun fire prevailed in the Burj al-Barajinah and Shatila camps this afternoon following violent clashes which left 3 people dead and 12 wounded. [Paris AFP in English at 1841 GMT on 11 June carries a similar report from Beirut. Citing "Palestinian sources," AFP notes that "six people were killed and 35 wounded Saturday" in the camps clashes]

A Fatah Movement source accused Syrian and Palestinian dissident artillery on the mountain of shelling the two camps since last night. The source called on the follow-up committee to suspend its work after failing in its task to end the fighting.

A Palestinian source was quoted as saying that consultations are taking place to convene an expanded Lebanese-Palestinian meeting and that another meeting of leaders of the Palestinian groups will be held in Damascus in the next few hours. The follow-up committtee is also expected to meet this evening to discuss ways to implement the recent agreement.

Clashes Resume in Shatila

NC1306083088 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] Clashes between Fatah gunmen and dissident elements resumed in Shatila camp at 1045 today. Artillery, rockets, and machineguns are being used. The sound of explosions is echoing in the capital and the suburbs.

During the fighting in the camp, an artillery shell fell in the B'abda area.

Cease-Fire Observed in Camps

NC1306152188 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Excerpts] The Palestinian dissidents are observing a cease-fire agreement reached at 1300 today for the Palestinian camps. A guarded calm has prevailed since that time in the Burj al-Barajinah camp, where one civilian was killed and five persons wounded in today's fighting.

A responsible source in the Fatah Movement has stated that the pro-'Arafat fighters are committed to not returning the fire of the dissidents, who occasionally surprise the camps with shelling from Beirut and the mountain, so that all parties might be able to play their roles in ending the bloodshed. The same source appealed to the central follow-up committee to take serious measures to implement the agreement concluded on 9 May. The source warned that the continuing bloodshed will harm everybody and serve only Israel. [passage omitted]

According to a Palestinian casualty toll, 16 persons have been killed and 100 others wounded in the last 2 days of inter-Palestinian fighting. In the past few weeks there have been 56 persons killed and 378 wounded.

New Cease-Fire Agreement

NC1306194288 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] Today in Damascus, six Palestinian organizations reached an agreement to end the fighting between 'Arafat supporters and opponents in the Burj al-Barajinah and Shatila camps as of 0800 tomorrow. The agreement also provides for the deployment of a 400-man disengagement force, belonging to the seven Palestinian groups which have not taken part in the fighting, along the positions of the two warring parties inside the camps, on the outskirts of the camps, and in the positions from which the camps were being shelled.

The agreement calls on the two warring parties to openly declare their commitment to a cease-fire.

Further Reports on Situation in Western Al-Biqa'

Norwegian Officer Wounded

NC1006132888 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] According to UNIFIL sources, a force of the agent militiamen tried to enter the village of (Al-Sardib) in the eastern sector at noon today. When the Norwegian contingent prevented the force from achieving its objective, the agent force opened fire at the contingent, wounding a Norwegian officer. The officer was immediately transported to Al-Naqurah Hospital.

80 Israeli Commandos Land

NC1106063188 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] The situation remains precarious on the axes in western Al-Biqa' because of recurring Israeli attacks. Six Israeli helicopters flew over western Al-Biqa' yesterday. Two of the helicopters landed an estimated 80-man commando force on the Al-Dahr Hills, south of Libbaya, which proceeded to lay ambushes on the axes of Zillaya, Qilya, and Al-Dallafah.

PFLP Claims Attack

NC1206062188 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Text] The PFLP, which is led by George Habash, has distributed a statement in Beirut saying that one of its groups attacked a building housing an Israeli intelligence center and the regional South Lebanese Army command in Kafr Huna at 1700 yesterday. The attack was carried out with the help of the Communist Action organization, the statement said, adding that the building was hit with 107-mm shells and was seen to be on fire.

IDF Masses Troops in Jazzin

NC1306062888 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] According to reports from the south this morning, Israeli troop concentrations have been spotted along the combat lines of Haytura and Al-'Ayshiyah in the Jazzin area. In addition, the Israeli enemy continues to mass troops and reinforce positions in the areas of Marj 'Uyun and Bint Jubayl.

Meanwhile, the lines of western Al-Biqa' remain tense as a result of continuing Israeli bombardment of villages there. Reports from the south indicate that villages in the Tyre district were shelled yesterday.

4 Resistance Fighters Killed

NC1406081588 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 14 Jun 88

[Text] A Lebanese Resistance Group-Amal attacked an agents' position in Bayt Yahun at 0900 today. The group clashed with the personnel manning the position. Four resistance fighters were martyred and a number of others wounded during the clash.

Summit Resolutions Focus on Arab Uprising

JN1106192088 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen: The Algiers Arab summit conference concluded after 3 days of official and unofficial meetings, bilateral and multilateral contacts, and divergent and convergent viewpoints that were reflected in the conference's closing communique. A careful examination of the communique shows that the uprising, which has entered its 7th month, was imposed on the summit's resolutions. This was after its sacrifices and its historical importance in the context of the Arab-Israeli conflict. They imposed themselves on the Arab leaderships' decision to call a conference bearing the label of the uprising and devoted to looking into ways of supporting and backing it and the heroes mounting it.

When we discuss the uprising, we do not view it as an isolated event, divorced from other chapters of the conflict between the Arabs and the Zionist invasion of their countries. Rather we view it as a key phase of the continuing Arab struggle against the Zionist invasion and a milestone in the history of the conflict. It eloquently illustrates that the revolutionary potential latent in the masses is so vast that it is beyond the capacity of the imperialist computers, occupiers, and peoples' enemies comprehension. This is because the national will and the will to pursue resistance, freedom, independence, and self-determination is superior to the rigid calculations of a balance of material forces on the ground.

The uprising, which is being recorded in block letters in the annals of our struggle with the Zionist enemy, has carried with it a reconfirmation of the ability of peoples, armed with the will and determination, to attain freedom, and their capacity for sacrifice and martyrdom—a reconfirmation of peoples' ability to triumph over imperialist and racist machinery. It is the same reconfirmation born out by the battle of the heroic Vietnamese people against the modern American war machine and the heroic Algerian revolution when it triumphed over a settlement form of colonialism 130 years after the occupation began.

An examination of the Arab summit's communique shows that the uprising, as an expression of militant significance and options, has transcended interpretations and differing viewpoints and left its imprint on the closing communique and resolutions. This fact is most evident in a number of points featured in the communique: First, it supports and backs the uprising and offers every possible assistance to develop it; second, it renews the decision to extend support to states confronting the Zionist enemy; third, it reiterates adherence to the Amman summit resolutions on concentrating and building up Arab resources in the battle against the Zionist enemy and working toward the attainment of a strategic balance with the enemy; and fourth, it condemns the U.S. Administration's support for Israel's occupation and aggression.

Syria, which has consistently placed its pan-Arab commitments to the Arab nation before any others, and which has vigorously advocated the option of resistance, steadfastness, and confrontation of all kinds of bargaining and capitulation as well as the right of the Arab masses to resort to all possible means and available avenues to evict the occupiers from the Arab land, is satisfied with the summit's resolutions on supporting the uprising, working to promote it, backing the frontline states, and stressing the priority of the conflict with the Zionist enemy and its allies and supporters over the other problems in the Arab arena.

The Algiers summit has proved that Arab consensus on sticking to previous Arab summit resolutions on the Arab-Israeli conflict is possible. Likewise the summit has proved it possible to stick to the principle of liberating Arab land and recovering Arab rights. It has also demonstrated that there can be no Arab consensus on any capitulationist or defeatist approach or one that accommodates or accepts the Camp David Accords. Advocates of a closure of ranks on a pan-Arab commitment to the pan-Arab cause in Palestine have a good case to advance before the Arab masses. But the Camp David sponsors are isolated, even in Egypt, let alone in the other Arab states. The uprising is basically about rejecting the Camp David Accords and all their ramifications. How then can the support of the uprising be reconciled with attempts to sneak the Camp David regime into Arab ranks?

Better than anyone else Syria knows Egypt's importance and leading role in the Arab nation and would like nothing more than for Egypt to resume its natural position. But Egypt, which can potentially play a leading role capable of delivering its pan-Arab responsibilities, is fettered by the Camp David chains and encumbered by a document that places abidance by Camp David and the capitulationist treaty with Israel before any other undertakings, including its commitments to the Arab League Charter and the Arab joint defense pact. Surely there is room for Egypt in a united Arab front. But the same thing cannot be said of Camp David. Only Egypt's rulers can answer the question concerning Egypt and the Arab ranks. The Arab masses say yes to Egypt and no to Camp David. So what do Egypt's rulers have to say?

PRC's Ximing Visits, Conveys Support for Arabs

Visits Al-Qunaytirah

JN1006140588 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] Al-Qunaytirah—Today, Comrade Li Ximing, CPC Political Bureau member and secretary of the Beijing CPC committee, accompanied by the PRC ambassador in Damascus and delegation members, visited the liberated city of Al-Qunaytirah.

At the entrance to the city, the PRC delegation was received by Comrade Rashid Jamdin, deputy secretary of the Al-Qunaytirah party branch and a number of the comrade members of the branch leadership as well as officials of the governorate's Executive Bureau.

At the governorate's resthouse, Comrade Jamdin briefed the visiting PRC delegation on the history of the governorate and the heroic role played by its residents during the Israeli occuaption of the governorate.

Then, Comrade Li Ximing spoke and reiterated that the PRC people have always condemned the hostile and expansionist policy being pursued by the Zionists. He added that his visit to the liberated city is a confirmation of his country's continued policy regarding the support it provides for Arab rights and the Arabs' national liberation struggles, which are being waged to recover all occupied Arab territories. Comrade Li Ximing denounced what he saw of the Zionist actions in Al-Qunaytirah and the preplanned and deliberate demolition carried out there. He also affirmed that the Arab people are bound to triumph in the end, as they are in the right and have the willpower.

Meets Ba'th Official

JN1006142788 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, today met with the CPC delegation, headed by Comrade Li Ximing, CPC Political Bureau member and Beijing committee secretary. The meeting was attended by Comrade Sami 'Akkari, party National Command member, and the PRC ambassador in Damascus.

During the meeting, the conversation centered on regional and international issues and questions of interest to the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, the CPC, Syria, and the PRC. The conversation included the Arab-Zionist conflict, the situation in Lebanon, the popular uprising against Israeli occupation in the occupied Arab territories, and means of fostering and developing bilateral relations between the two friendly parties and countries.

Comrade Ximing asserted that the Palestinian cause is the crux of the conflict in the region. He said the PRC believes that Israeli occupiers' withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and recognition of the Palestinian people's rights are the basis for solving the current conflict in the region.

Comrade al-Ahmar emphasized Syria's committment to the Palestinian cause and its steadfastness against Zionist and imperialist plots that aim to liquidate the central cause of the Arab struggle—the Palestinian cause.

The two sides agreed that the just solution of this cause requires total Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the national Palestinian Arab people's rights, foremost of which are their rights to repatriation, self-determination, and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. The achievement of a just peace will be made through an effective international conference to be held under the auspices of the United Nations and attended by the PLO within the framework of a joint Arab delegation. The conference should also achieve justice and return rights to their owners.

Comrade al-Ahmar asserted the party leadership's interest in improving and carrying forward relations with the CPC for the benefit of the two friendly parties and countries—Syria and the PRC.

Comrade Ximing praised the achievements and development of Syria under the leadership of comrade struggler President Hafiz al-Asad. He wished Syria more progress and prosperity.

Talks With Prime Minister

JN1306105088 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0815 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] At 0900 today Prime Minister Mahmud al-Zu'bi received the CPC delegation headed by Comrade Li Ximing, CPC Political Bureau member and secretary of the Beijing CPC committee.

During his meeting with the visiting delegation, Al-Zu'bi explained the nature of the Arab-Israeli conflict and Syria's struggle to regain the usurped Arab rights and to confront the imperialist onslaught that aims to impose hegemony on the Arab region.

Comrade Ximing himself expressed his high appreciation of Syria's policy, role in the region, and firm stance against the imperialist Zionist onslaught.

General Kan'an Interviewed on Lebanon Situation

PM1306092188 Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 21 May 88
p 20

[Interview with General Ghazi Kan'an, chief of Syrian Army in Lebanon's intelligence services, by Ayman Bouchri; date, place not given]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] EXPRESSO: Your decision to enter the southern suburbs was made Monday. Since then, the decision has been held up and negotiations have resumed. Why? Is Iran bothering you?

Ghazi Kan'an: Nobody is bothering us. Either the door to the suburbs opens on its own or we will force it. There can be no solution without security cover. We tried all peaceful means and failed. So we decided to intervene militarily.

EXPRESSO: But the decision was "held up"...

Ghazi Kan'an: They asked us to postpone the decision and to provide a new opportunity for political negotiation. This was useful.

EXPRESSO: Who asked you?

Ghazi Kan'an: The Iranians. But the negotiation reached another deadlock: The military situation stabilized; each side controls an area. But the withdrawal of the militia and the inhabitants' return can be achieved only by adopting an adequate security system, which can only be the Syrian Army, and by extending the West Beirut security plan to the southern suburbs.

EXPRESSO: Do you believe that that door will open or that it will have to be forced?

Ghazi Kan'an: Rest assured, it will open on its own, because that is in everybody's interest.

EXPRESSO: What will be the consequences of your entry?

Ghazi Kan'an: The Syrian troops' entry will put an end to the deterioration of security, will make possible the inhabitants' return, will be a factor of stability, will encourage Lebanese internal solutions, and will block the country's dismemberment and partition into cantons.

EXPRESSO: What is the state of your negotiations with the Americans?

Ghazi Kan'an: The Lebanese Government, represented by Amin al-Jumayyil, gave assurances that it wished to negotiate seriously. We and the Americans acted as a bridge between the various Lebanese sides in order to bring together viewpoints. When the time came to make decisions, Amin al-Jumayyil backtracked again, once more proving his lack of seriousness. Now it seems that Lebanese reconciliation and a balanced national solution will come about only after the elections...

EXPRESSO: What do you believe the next president of Lebanon will be like?

Ghazi Kan'an: We hope that the Lebanese Parliament will be able to elect a president under whom all citizens are equal in their rights and in their duties. Otherwise, the disintegration will continue, with its attendant terrorism practiced by Lebanese people against each other, with the militias which defend nobody, and with foreign acts of interference which exploit Lebanon's disintegration in order to consolidate areas of influence...

Afghanistan

Najibullah Visits New York Islamic Center

*LD1106063288 Kabul BAKHTAR in English
0436 GMT 11 Jun 88*

[Text] New York, June 10, BAKHTAR—Najibullah, president of the Republic of Afghanistan, during his stay in New York visited on Wednesday the construction process of the Islamic Research Centre in New York and donated in a function some pieces of Afghan carpet as a gift of the state of the Republic of Afghanistan to the centre, writes our special reporter from New York.

During the function President Najibullah talked about the high attention paid by the state of Afghanistan to sacred religion of Islam and the practical measures adopted for this end in Afghanistan.

Expressing thanks for the gift 'Abd al-Husayn, ambassador of Kuwait [As received] and president of the Islamic Research Centre in New York, said that the visit of Najibullah to the Islamic Research Centre in New York testifies the support of the Afghan president to this Islamic centre.

The construction work of the Islamic Research Centre which is being built in New York by Kuwait and with cooperation of the Islamic countries will be completed next year.

Returns From UN, Cuba

*LD1306174688 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto
1520 GMT 13 Jun 88*

[Excerpts] Esteemed Najibullah, who was in New York to participate in the UN General Assembly third special session on disarmament, and who paid a friendly and official visit to Cuba at the invitation of Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, arrived in Kabul at about 1900 today, 13 June.

BIA reports that when Esteemed Najibullah and his accompanying delegation landed at Kabul International Airport, they were greeted by the following: vice presidents, 'Abdurrahim Hatif, Lieutenant General Muhammad Rafi', 'Abdulhamid Muhtat and 'Abdul Wahid Sorabi; Prime Minister-Designate Muhammad Hasan Sharq; Saleh Muhammad Ziray, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee; Mahmud Habibi, chairman of the Senate; Dr Khalil Ahmad Abawi, chairman of the Wolasi Jirgah; the Soviet Union's ambassador; the charge d'affaires of the Cuban Embassy in Kabul; and the head of the UN development office in Kabul.

Pioneers then presented bouquets to Esteemed Najibullah. [passage omitted]

Esteemed Najibullah later met with members of the PDPA Central Committee Political Bureau; the leadership of the Democratic Left; the Meli Shura [National Assembly] administrators; secretaries of the Senate and Wolasi Jirgah; deputies and members of the Council of Ministers; deputies and members of the government designate; the executive board of the National Front Central Council; the president and members of the Supreme Court; the attorney general in charge of social organizations; chairman and members of the High Council of Ulema and Clergy; Armed Forces generals; representatives of the Kabul toilers; and ambassadors, charges d'affaires and military attaches of friendly countries, who welcomed the president.

Esteemed Najibullah, president of Afghanistan, then went to a special platform and visited the guard of honor. Following that he moved toward the presidential palace in his car, escorted by a number of motorcycles. [passage omitted]

UN Notified of Pakistani 'Violations' of Accords

*LD1306185888 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto
1530 GMT 13 Jun 88*

[Text] The Afghan Foreign Ministry liaison office with the UN Good Offices Commission in Afghanistan and Pakistan reports that the 24th protest memorandum from Afghanistan was delivered this evening to the mission office in Kabul.

The memorandum contains information on 10 Pakistani violations of Article 3 of Document 1 of the Geneva agreements. The dates, places, and circumstances of their occurrences are specified. The mission is requested to investigate these violations and to disclose its findings to the UN secretary general's special envoy and the Afghan side.

Similarly, the 25th Afghan protest memorandum on Pakistan's 11 violations of Articles 3 and 4 of Document 3 of the Geneva agreements gives the UN mission comprehensive information about various types of obstacles created to prevent the return of refugees to our country. The mission was requested to investigate these violations under the provisions of Paragraph 7, Document 4, of the agreements.

Ziaul Haq 'Illogical'

*LD1306083388 Kabul BAKHTAR in English
0457 GMT 13 Jun 88*

[Text] Kabul, June 12, BAKHTAR—About a month elapses since the implementation of Geneva accords on the political solution of the situation around Afghanistan. The facts and evidence show that the Republic of Afghanistan has fully complied by the provisions of Geneva accords. On the contrary, there are available evidences show that the Pakistani side does not intend to fulfil its commitments for giving effects to Geneva agreements.

Since the conclusion of Geneva accords, Afghanistan and the Soviet Union with good-will and great political determination have made every effort to fulfil strictly the content of Geneva accords. The return of the limited military contingents began right from may 15 May, the starting date of enforcement of Geneva accords and so far one-fourth of the contingents returned to their peaceful country.

The Afghan side has provided further facilities for the return of refugees. The new cabinet of Afghanistan, which is to receive vote of confidence from the parliament, has adjusted for the implementation of Geneva accords and for the complete victory of the policy of national reconciliation in the country.

Regrettably, the Government of Pakistan has not so far fulfilled its international commitments under the Geneva agreements and instead creates obstacles on the way of Geneva accords. Contrary to the requirements of Geneva agreements on respecting the national sovereignty of each other, the tune of the press of the Government of Pakistan has become more hostile.

Moreover, in order to avoid the implementation of Geneva accords, Ziaul Haq even trampled the most primary norms of democracy and dissolved the Junejo government and the parliament which showed tendency to observe the Geneva accords.

Zain Noorani, former minister of state in foreign affairs of Pakistani was dismissed from his post due to his differences with Ziaul Haq on the Geneva accords.

Non-compliance by Pakistan of Geneva accords not only evokes the concern of the Government of Afghanistan but it also instigates the concern of political parties of Pakistan and of broad international circles.

The opposition political parties of Pakistan in a joint resolution have called on General Ziaul Haq to refrain from helping the Afghan opposition armed groups and to assist the process of the return of the Afghan refugees to their country.

Those who are opposed to the process of peace and stability must understand that they will not be able to continue to do so and the international atmosphere commands that the regional conflicts be solved through peaceful means. Ziaul Haq's non-constructive and illogical position will eventually evoke the world public opinion against his policy.

Attack on Pakistani Awami Leader 'Condemned'

LD1206071688 Kabul BAKHTAR in English
0448 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Text] Kabul, June 11, BAKHTAR—Most political figures of Pakistan strongly condemned the terroristic act on the life of Dr. Enayatullah which generally thought to be carried out by the armed Afghan extremist groupings based in Pakistan.

According to the reports reached here an armed group attacked a week ago on the house of Dr. Enayatullah, member of the Central Committee of Awami National Party causing considerable material losses.

The attack took place after another terroristic assault which resulted to the martyrdom of father and brother of Latif Afrid, a prominent political figure of Pashtuns.

UN Good Offices Mission Visits Gardeyz

LD1306201088 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1600 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] Members of the UN Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan who are supervising the implementation of the Geneva accords arrived today in the city of Gardeyz to inspect various installations which were handed over to the armed forces in that province after the return of the limited Soviet contingents stationed in Gardeyz.

According to another report, the above-mentioned delegation visited various parts of Gardeyz—the refugees reception department and the peace guesthouse of Gardeyz city—and familiarized themselves with the work of the Returnees Affairs Department of Paktia Province.

During its stay, the delegation was accompanied by the governor and commander of Paktia Province.

According to another report, the delegation returned to Kabul this afternoon.

Koshani Meets Tajik SSR Foreign Minister 8 Jun

LD1006151188 Kabul BAKHTAR in English
0418 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] Kabul, June 9, BAKHTAR—Mahbubullah Koshani, deputy prime minister and president of the State Committee of Planning of the Republic of Afghanistan, met in his office with Usmanov, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of the foreign affairs of the Tajik SSR here on Wednesday.

They discussed matters on further strengthening cooperations in various fields between Takhar, Badakhshan, Konduz and Tajik SSR.

The Tajik delegation met with the minister of education on the same day.

Deputies Discuss New Government's Policy Plans

LD1206071388 Kabul BAKHTAR in English
0438 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Text] Kabul, June 11, BAKHTAR—Sessions of the House of Representatives were held here today to discuss the domestic and foreign policy line of the government designate. The sessions were presided over by Dr Khalil Ahmad Abawai, speaker of the House of Representatives.

While the Prime Minister-Designate Muhammad Hasan Sharq and his cabinet members were present at the sessions, twenty seven deputies to the House of Representatives assessed in a fully democratic atmosphere the domestic and foreign policy line of the government designate aimed at ensurance of peace and security in the country, solution of the problems of the people emanating from the undeclared war, socio-economic growth of the country, as well as implementation of the state plans.

The House of Representatives will continue its debates on domestic and foreign policy programme of the government designate tomorrow.

Legislature Continues Sessions

LD1306083188 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0442 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] Kabul, June 12, BAKHTAR—Thirty people's deputies to the House of Representatives expressed their views and proposals in a fully democratic atmosphere on the policy line of the government designate in today's session of the House of Representatives presided over by Dr. Khalil Ahmad Abawi, speaker of the House.

While the Prime Minister-Designate Muhammad Hasan Sharq and members of his cabinet were present the elected deputies discussed in a complete free atmosphere the domestic and foreign policy line of the government designate, implementation of the state development plans, realization of the policy of national reconciliation and the Geneva accords, maintenance of a durable peace and security in the country as well as solution of the local problems of the people.

Likewise, sessions of the Senate of the Republic of Afghanistan continued here today to discuss the draft of the National Assembly's law.

During the sessions presided over by Dr. Mahmud Habibi, speaker of the Senate each article of the Law of the National Assembly was assessed and some amendments were made on the law.

The Senate continues its debates on draft of the National Assembly's law.

Government, Rebel Operations, Clashes Reported

Rebel Infighting Claimed

LD1306085088 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0421 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] Kabul, June 12, BAKHTAR—Heavy and serious skirmishes happened between the extremist groups in Balkh and Lowgar Provinces due to their internal differences, our military correspondents report from these provinces.

During the clashes between the Harakat-e Enqelabi Eslami (Movement) and the Hezb-e Eslami extremist groups at the Waghjan area of Lowgar Province, seven people were killed and eight injured.

Moreover, seventeen persons were killed and four injured recently, during a fighting between the Hezb-e Eslami and Etehad-e Eslami (Unity) extremist groups at the Chahar Bulaq District of Balkh Province.

These skirmishes inflicted heavy losses on the residents of those areas. So, the residents decided to expel the bandits from their areas and not to permit their territories be used as fighting grounds by the extremists.

Roads to Khowst Blocked

BK1406084088 Islamabad Overseas Service in English 0800 GMT 14 Jun 88

[Text] Reports from Afghanistan say that the mujahidin have blocked all the roads leading to Khowst-(Ruswali) in a bid to besiege the area. The Khowst area, including the airport, is reported to be under continued artillery shelling by the mujahidin. According to another report, the mujahidin have shot down a Kabul regime fighter plane in Spin Buldak area. They have also seized a large quantity of arms and ammunition in a series of operations.

Samangan, Paktia Shelled

LD1306185588 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] Extremist criminals have committed another crime in Samangan Province. A BIA military correspondent reported that around 1200 yesterday, these criminals shelled the residential areas of Aybak city with heavy weapons. They killed one of our compatriots and injured three others, including a child.

Aybak's communal mosque and two residential houses were also partially destroyed in the shelling.

According to another report from Paktia Province, extremists yesterday shelled the residential areas of Meydan-e Dzadzi with heavy weapons, martyring one of our compatriots and wounding four others. The wounded were taken to the hospital, where their condition was described as satisfactory.

Jalalabad Fighting Detailed

BK1306170088 Hong Kong AFP in English 1352 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Excerpts] South of Jalalabad, Afghanistan, June 13 (AFP)—Several hundred inhabitants of Jalalabad have quit the important Afghan Army garrison town in recent days in fear of mujahidin attacks, a correspondent in the region said Monday.

Several families who reached resistance forces near Khugiani, a small village south of Jalalabad, in northeastern Afghanistan, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE the city's population was afraid.

"People are ready to flee," said a former 81st Afghan Brigade militiaman who deserted June 7.

While sporadic clashes continue in this strategic region, Afghan officers have contacted mujahidin comanders asking them to stop their preparations for an attack, but the guerrilla leaders refused, sources said.

The resistance commanders in the area mostly belong to the moderate fundamentalist Hezb-e Eslami Khalis group. [passage omitted]

Jalalabad is the capital of Nangarhar Province and was the first town to be left, partially at least, by Soviet forces May 15 under the Geneva accord signed between Islamabad and Kabul. About 500 Soviet advisers remained behind.

Resistance sources on Monday said Soviet troop reinforcements arrived in Jalalabad Thursday in four transport planes.

The mujahidin now have available in the mountains around here dozens of highly-destructive super armour piercing high explosive incendiary shells that can be fired up to 20 kilometres (12 miles), resistance sources in the area said.

These shells were "tested" on northern Kabul May 21, the mujahidin added.

Jalalabad is 100 kilometres (62 miles) from Kabul and is strategically very important for the Afghan Army because it is the last big garrison before the capital and it protects the Sarowbi power plants that supply Kabul with electricity.

(The mujahidin cannot launch a full-frontal attack on the city, which is in a big plain, is defended by elite Afghan troops and has a big air base held by Soviet soldiers, analysts in Islamabad said.)

The Afghan Army has established 95 security posts around Sorkh Rud, a small town a few kilometres (miles) west of Jalalabad on the road to Kabul to help defend the town if the route to the capital is cut, the mujahidin said.

(The mujahidin killed seven Afghan soldiers in nearby Hesarak and two by Daruntah Dam, west of Jalalabad, on June 7, resistance sources in Pakistan said Monday.

(They also reported that, in a rocket attack Saturday on Kabul's airfield, guerrillas killed several security guards and destroyed a warehouse.

(On Thursday, the mujahidin launched an attack on Pol-e Khomri jail in Baghlan Province, north of Kabul, killing 10 security guards and freeing a "number of prisoners", the sources said.

(Elsewhere, resistance forces cut the 30 kilometre (19 mile) long route linking Meydan Shahr, the provincial capital of Vardak, and Kabul on June 5, the sources said.

(Eight troops were killed in the operation and 36 defected to the mujahidin, the sources added.

(Later, Afghan planes bombed rebel positions in the area, killing many of them, the sources added.

(Fighting in the southern Qandahar Province that began June 1 was continuing, causing heavy losses on both sides and food shortages, the sources said.)

60 Soviet Casualties in Herat

LD1306153788 Tehran IRNA in English 1518 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] Mashhad, June 13, IRNA—In the course of the recent operations carried out by Afghan Muslim revolutionaries in Herat Province, over 60 Soviet occupying troops were killed or wounded, and three tanks and personnel carriers destroyed.

The operations were launched in Zendeh Jan, Robat, Charkheh and Kalshad, [preceding 2 place-names as received] areas of Herat Province, western Afghanistan.

Mujahidin sources announced that in the course of their attack against a military logistic convoy along the Herat-Eslam Qal'eh expressway three Kabul regime soldiers were taken captive.

Ghazni, Herat Clashes Reviewed

LD1206194288 Tehran IRNA in English 1825 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Text] Islamabad, June 12, IRNA—Afghan Muslim revolutionaries killed 12 communists troops including two senior Soviet officers and ten conscripts in Mazar-e Sharif city over the past week during a successful operations in the northern part of the country.

Heavy damage was inflicted on the joint Soviet-Afghan forces in the operations, said Afghan mujahidin sources.

Meanwhile, reports reaching here from inside Afghanistan say mujahidin captured four military outposts in Navor region, Ghazni Province, killing four joint Soviet-Afghan forces and wounding or capturing scores of others.

Another report said Afghan revolutionaries killed and injured over 50 communist forces in Ghazni Province, destroying six enemy tanks and seizing 18 personnel-carriers intact.

Meanwhile reports from Mashhad, Khorasan Province say Afghan Muslim guerrillas Saturday attacked and liberated a command headquarters in Gorgabad [name as received] border region, Herat Province.

Some 85 Afghan forces stationed at the liberated center were taken prisoner by the mujahidin while eight were killed and 15 others wounded. A good amount of munitions including light and heavy military equipment was also seized intact by the mujahidin.

The Afghan Muslim revolutionaries announced that only two mujahidin were injured in the clash.

Rebels 'Crushed' in Nangarhar

LD1306213088 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] A BIA military correspondent reports from Nangarhar Province that a group of extremists who were trying to disrupt the peaceful lives of people in Pachir and Agam subdistrict was crushed recently by the country's Armed Forces, with the direct cooperation of the inhabitants. The report adds that, as a result, the extremist group suffered heavy losses. Some 22 assorted weapons and several of their hideouts were destroyed.

Similarly, a group of professional terrorists belonging to extremist bands, who were trying to disrupt the lives of residents of Shahi Kowt village, (Rodat) district, Nangarhar Province, was crushed recently by the vigilant security forces.

Another report from Qandahar Province says that mopping-up operations have continued in Spin Buldak district, Qandahar Province. Yesterday a war-mongering group was crushed in that district. The report adds that as a result of this action, five extremists were eliminated and dozens of enemy weapons, including one surface-to-surface rocket launcher, were destroyed.

26 'Extremists' Killed

LD1306212688 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] The BAKHTAR military section reports that 26 extremists were killed and dozens of others seriously wounded as a result of armed clashes between members of extremist groups that took place recently in (Gandial) village, Dowlat Shah subdistrict, Laghman Province; Musa Qal'eh, Nad-e 'Ali and (Gojran) districts, Helmand Province;: Kuh-e Safi sub-district, and the environs of Takhar Province.

Nangahar, Paktia Clashes

LD1306091988 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0413 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] Kabul, June 12, BAKHTAR—The Afghan security forces crushed an armed extremist group which was interrupting the peaceful life of the residents of Sheykh Mesri [as received] village of Sorkh Rud district of Nangahar Province, bordering Pakistan.

Our military correspondent reports from Nangahar that another extremist group which was looting the properties of the people of Koz-Konar [as received] district of Nangahar Province was also crushed by the security forces with the assistance of the residents of that area.

According to another report of our military correspondent from Paktia Province the criminal extremists insulted the holy religion of Islam once again by their criminal activities.

They shelled on the Zareh Sharan city, centre of Paktia Province bordering Pakistan, by heavy arms which resulted to partially damage of the city's congregational mosque and material losses on the residents.

Kapisa Rebels 'Smashed'

LD1306084188 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0418 GMT 13 Jun 88

[All personal names as received]

[Text] Kabul, June 12, BAKHTAR—An armed extremist group which was disturbing the peaceful life of the people in Kapisa Province was smashed by the armed forces of the country, our military correspondent reports from that province.

During the mopping up operation carried our by the Armed Forces, Muhammad Naym, in charge of the cultural section of the so-called "Islamic Party", Muhammad Akram Panjshiri and Kandagha, two heads of the extremists were also killed.

A large amount of arms and ammunition belonging to the extremists came at the hand of the armed forces as well.

Also another armed group of extremists which was plundering properties of people in the Spin Buldak District of Qandahar Province was crushed on Friday.

Ten extremists were killed and their armaments were confiscated.

Ghazni, Farah Actions Noted

LD1106063688 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0448 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] Kabul, June 10, BAKHTAR—A terrorist group of fifteen person headed by Muhammad Joma [name as received] which was engaged in subversive activities in the suburbs of Moqor district of Ghazni Province was mopped up by the armed forces with the cooperation of the local people, our military correspondent reports from that province.

An arms and munitions depot of the extremists was also discovered and evacuated by the Afghan Armed Forces in Moqur recently.

According to another report of our military correspondent a professional terrorist group attached to the extremists bands was also smashed in Golestan district of Farah Province by the armed forces.

One heavy machine-gun and one rocket launcher were fell at the hand of the armed forces as well.

Nangarhar Border Regiment Activities Reported

LD1206065988 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0433 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Text] Kabul, June 11, BAKHTAR—The border forces of Nangarhar Province in the ranks of Armed Forces are persistently defending the national sovereignty and struggling for the consolidation of peaceful conditions, says the commander of border regiment of Nangarhar Province, bordering Pakistan to our military reporter.

The border forces, he added, are endeavouring for the implementation of Geneva accords and that of the policy of national reconciliation aimed at ending war and fratricide. When the first military units of the Soviet limited military contingents started their return to their peaceful country the extremists resorted to mendacious propaganda as if they hold the full control of Jalalabad-Towr Kham transit highway. Certainly, such lies fail to produce any leaks in the ranks of armed forces. He expressed confidence that the border forces bravely protect Jalalabad-Towr Kham highway and will not allow the extremists to create obstacles in the way of traffic.

Right now, the ranks of the border forces of Nangarhar Province are getting stronger and stronger day by day, for instance, three thousand persons have recently been organised in the ranks of border militia in Nangarhar Province.

The creation of demilitarized zones merits attention as it has provided favourable grounds for the refugees to return home with confidence.

The regiment of border forces alongside the ranks of the armed forces in Nangarhar Province are prepared to incur crushing blows to the extremists in order to help in bringing about peace in the country, he said.

Antiaircraft Missiles Purchased From Opposition

LD1306070688 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0439 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] Kabul, June 12, OANA-BAKHTAR—Two ground to air anti-aircraft missiles were purchased from the opposition armed groups based on the decree of September 1987 of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic of Afghanistan.

The missiles were imported from across the border for the purpose of downing of civilian aircrafts. The cost of the said missiles were paid to the opposite side.

'Moderate' Gaylani To Assume Rebel Leadership

BK1406094288 Hong Kong AFP in English 0910 GMT 14 Jun 88

[By Gilles Bertin]

[Text] Islamabad, June 14 (AFP)—A moderate Afghan resistance leader who supports compromise with the Kabul regime takes over leadership of the rebel alliance Wednesday despite the opposition of his Islamic fundamentalist predecessor.

Sayyed Ahmad Gaylani, 57, takes over the Peshawar-based rebel alliance just as U.N. mediator Diego Cordovez, who is privately trying to find a compromise between the Soviet-backed Afghan Government and the resistance, is expected to visit Kabul and Islamabad.

Mr. Gaylani, leader of the National Islamic Front of Afghanistan, is one of three moderate Afghan rebel leaders who support the setting up of a coalition government in Kabul which would include some members of the current regime.

The traditional ethnic Pashtun religious leader, who has had some exposure to the West, wants former King Zahir Shah to return to the country to build a coalition and has said he supports holding elections.

The elderly monarch was overthrown in 1973 and now lives in exile in Rome.

The outgoing head of the seven-party Afghan resistance alliance, Gulbuddin Hikmatyar, 41, who leads the radical Islamic Hezb-e Eslami party, believes his term should be extended because he has the strongest backing from Pakistan, which channels Western support to the rebels.

But the other six leaders of the alliance have said they oppose prolonging Mr. Hikmatyar's term.

In addition, leaders of the Islamic fundamentalist Khalis Hezb-e Eslami and Jamiyat-e Eslami parties have privately criticized Mr. Hikmatyar's "brutal methods" and "personal ambitions," according to sources in both parties.

Mr. Gaylani is "very reserved" about formation of a "mujahidin government" composed mostly of Islamic fundamentalists and will try to stop establishment of such a regime, which numerous rebel commanders say would not represent the Afghan people, a resistance source said Tuesday.

The alliance chiefs are deeply divided between moderates and fundamentalists and are always on the verge of a split, an expert here said.

Mr. Hikmatyar, who lacks the support of field commanders in Afghanistan, appears isolated despite his Pakistani support, observers said.

A Pashtun Islamic fundamentalist who has lived in Peshawar in northwest Pakistan for more than 10 years, Mr. Hikmatyar has been supported from the beginning by Pakistani authorities who want to see a friendly Islamic government installed in Kabul, observers said.

In the past, Pashtuns in Afghanistan have supported Pashtuns in Pakistan against the central government in Islamabad, they added.

Three moderate alliance leaders—Mr. Gaylani, Sebghatullah Mujadeddi of the Afghanistan Liberation Front and Nabi Muhammadi of the Harakat-e Eslami—met here Sunday to map out a strategy before meetings Monday with Pakistani officials.

Mr. Gaylani will hold the rotating presidency of the Afghan resistance alliance for three months.

Ahmad Shah 'Ready' To Negotiate With Soviets

JN1306160788 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 12 Jun 88 pp 1, 2

[By Ashra Shad]

[Text] The seven-party alliance of the Afghan guerillas has called on the United States to recognise the proposed interim government of Afghanistan.

The formation of the interim government was announced by the alliance a few months back.

In a exclusive interview with the ARAB TIMES, Engineer Ahmad Shah, the president of the proposed interim government disclosed that they were ready to favourably consider an invitation to hold direct talks with the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

He said: "If there is an official invitation, the 21-member supreme council will give it a serious consideration."

He disputed a statement of Diego Cordovez, the UN negotiator on the Afghan problem, that his efforts to form a broad-based coalition government in Afghanistan are making progress.

"Cordovez' efforts are facing a failure," he claimed.

Talking at his headquarters in Peshawar, Pakistan, he said when Cordovez was here "we told him that his efforts will come to naught," Shah confirmed that it was Cordovez, who had asked the mujahidin (guerrillas) to announce their government as soon as possible as this was the only way to tople the Soviet-backed Kabul regime.

Shah said the idea of a coalition government, in which the present Kabul regime will participate, is totally rejected by the mujahidin.

"We will never talk directly or indirectly with the puppet government," he said.

He added that the Afghan guerrillas have fulfilled the preconditions put forth by the United States of recognizing the proposed interim government.

"We have more people, more land, and have full control over the free area. Thus, these conditions have been fulfilled," he said. "The US should recognise us."

He commented that the overall response of the friendly countries towards recognition is positive. "These countries say they need about three to four months to study the proposal—but they are sympathetic and we hope these friendly countries will recongize us soon."

Shah commented that they plan to shift the headquarters of the proposed government from Peshawar to Afghanistan soon. This shift would occur after the appointment of some of the ministers, he said. The supreme council of the alliance is presently discussing the organisational structure of the ministries.

Despite the Soviet Union's statement that its troops pulled out from Jalalabad totally, they are stationing 2,000 troops secretly near Samarkand [as published] area, Shah claimed.

He denied the mujahidin have intensified their attacks after the pullout began, but declared that the returning Soviet forces will be subject to attacks.

"We are not bound with the Geneva accord—so it is up to us to attack or not," he said.

He also reiterated the rejection of the Geneva accord and said it was full of defects.

"We have many reservations about the Geneva accord and we see no signs that the Russians are sincere in pulling out." He claimed that there were more than 200,000 Soviet forces in Afghanistan and mujahidin killed 60,000 of them during 8-1/2 years of occupation.

Replying to a question on the relations of the alliance with Pakistan after the Geneva accord, he said, they are still very friendly and cordial. "Whether we receive help or not we have to be very friendly with Pakistan—our presence in Pakistan is not conditional," he said.

He said the guerrillas do not intend to attack the UN observers in Afghanistan as they are officially acepted by Pakistan.

"We consider Pakistan's guests as our guests and they will be well treated."

Rebel Commander: 'Military' Solution Only Answer

LD1306100188 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 19 May 88 p 4

[Report on interview with Ala'uddin, Jamiyat-e Eslami commander, by Lolke van der Heide in the Hague on 19 May: "Afghan Commander Sees the End of Najibullah"]

[Text] The Hague, 19 May—"Najibullah's communist government will hold out for perhaps 6 months. The best thing for us would be for the various factions to fight each other. Then we would not have to do anything," Afghan Commander Ala'uddin, who is currently on a diplomatic trip through Europe, said with quiet confidence. He was wearing a traditional white cotton turban decorated on top with several colors. His raincoat was brand new. He bought it in Hema for 29.95 guilders.

Ala'uddin belongs to the Jamiyat-e Eslami, the largest of the three Islamic fundamentalist movements in Afghanistan. Until the Soviet invasion in 1979 the Jamiyat-e Eslami was a political party, and only after the invasion did it become active in the resistance. According to its own figures, the movement numbers 50,000 fighters. Some 15,000 of these are said to be fighting under Ala'uddin in the southwest of the country, close to the Iranian border.

Commander Ala'uddin has a friendly face and is soft spoken. At first sight you could take him to be a small-time grocer in the Kabul bazaar and not a fearless resistance leader.

But Ala'uddin's experiences bear witness to the war that has already been raging in his country for 9 years.

"Six months ago we lured a convoy of Soviet troops into an ambush near Shindand. We destroyed 50 vehicles and 100 Soviets died. When the Soviet helicopters came to bomb us, we had already withdrawn to the mountains," the guerrilla leader said. In the attack, Commander Ala'uddin's mujahidin captured a large number of weapons, including modern Kalakov rifles, an improved version of the famous Kalashnikov.

Most of the Jamiyat-e Eslami's weapons come from attacks on Soviet troops and units of the Afghan Government Army, not from supplies from the Americans, Ala'uddin said. North of the ancient city of Herat Ala'uddin's men shelled a Soviet depot with mortars. The depot went up in flames.

The Jamiyat-e Eslami is known as a moderate movement with the best fighters. At its head stands Burhanuddin Rabbani, a former professor of Islamic law. Two other fundamentalist groups are not only fiercely anticommunist, they also want little to do with the West. Gulbuddin Hikmatyar's Hezb-e Eslami is the most fanatical. Hikmatyar has shown himself to be an opportunist by accepting many U.S. weapons, more than other groups. Commander Ala'uddin was unwilling to speak ill of Hikmatyar. He did say that the two groups hardly talk to each other, but "they don't give us any trouble," the Afghan said coolly.

[Van der Heide] How do you think the situation in Afghanistan will develop?

[Ala'uddin] The mujahidin will fight on all fronts at the same time. We see the withdrawal of the Soviet troops as a great victory, but it is a disgrace that the resistance was not able to be present at the Geneva talks. We see only one solution and that is a military one. President Najibullah's government has been put in power by the Soviets. They are collaborators, and we do not want to talk to them.

[Van der Heide] What will happen to the president if the mujahidin win?

[Ala'uddin] What would you do with traitors? There will be a proper trial, according to the letter of the Shari'a, the law of Islam, but its outcome is not difficult to predict. Najibullah is a war criminal. He has the deaths of 1.5 million Afghans on his conscience and thousands have been tortured and mutilated because of him. The country is 65 percent devastated. No, I have little hope for President Najibullah.

[Van der Heide] Imagine that the mujahidin succeed in bringing the fight to a successful conclusion. Will the different factions not then go for each other?

[Ala'udin] No, the people will not accept that. After so many years of war we want peace. If we win there will be free elections in which the Afghans will be able to decide for themselves who will rule the country. In the West people sometimes say that we have so many differences, but does everyone agree with everyone else here?

[Van der Heide] Will the Afghanistan of the future be a fundamentalist country on Iranian lines?

[Ala'udin] The comparison with Iran is wrong. Every country has its own norms and values and I can assure you that things that have happened under Khomeyni will not happen in our country. We are enlightened Muslims and will respect human rights. Afghanistan will not just be a copy of Iran. In Afghanistan women will have the same rights as men. A woman minister or a woman in some other leadership function is very possible.

[Van der Heide] Do you think that a return by King Zahir Shah is possible?

[Ala'udin] No, the king's return does not seem sensible to me. Zahir has been out of Afghanistan for too long (since 1973). He is old and can no longer understand today's generation in Afghanistan. Also, in the 40 years of his rule he did nothing for the Afghan people. Our country is rich in minerals and resources, but the king continually omitted to allow his subjects to profit from these. The only thing at which he excelled was stirring things up between the various tribes. He set the Pashtuns and the Hazaras against each other. In the final analysis, the king was responsible for the disaster that has befallen Afghanistan.

According to the resistance commander, the mujahidin will put an end to the communist era after the victory over Najibullah, but this does not mean that the feudal system of yore will return. "We believe that the land belongs to those who work it. We have already set up agricultural projects, it is simply that we do not have the money to carry them through. We will be faced immediately with the problem of receiving 5 million refugees. Where will they live and what will they live on? My country's suffering is far from over."

Bangladesh

Ershad Removes Religious Affairs Minister
BK1406100688 Hong Kong AFP in English 0957 GMT 14 Jun 88

[Text] Dhaka, June 14 (AFP)—Bangladesh Minister for Religious Affairs Maulana Abdul Mannan has been dropped from the cabinet, the official BSS news agency reported Tuesday.

The agency said that President Hussain Mohammad Ershad had relieved Mr. Mannan of his responsibilities with immediate effect. No reason was given.

The surprise announcement came within a week of the passage of a controversial bill in Parliament declaring Islam the state religion of predominantly Moslem Bangladesh.

Opposition Demands Dissolution of Parliament
BK1306034088 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] In Bangladesh, the main opposition alliances have demanded dissolution of Parliament and scrapping of the constitutional amendment making Islam the state religion. In separate rallies after yesterday's 8-hour strike, the three main opposition alliances strongly condemned the government for using religion for political interests.

The leader of the Awami League, Sheikh Hasina, addressing a rally in Dhaka, called upon all progressive and proliberation forces to step up the current protest movement against Islamization. She described the passage of the controversial bill as a black chapter in the history of Bangladesh. Sheikh Hasina announced a week-long mass contact program from today demanding the dissolution of Parliament and resignation of the Ershad government.

India

Night Curfew Extended in Kashmir Border Areas
BK1306033888 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] Night curfew along the border from Kathua to Punch in Jammu and Kashmir has been further extended for 3 months. An official spokesman said in Jammu that farmers will, however, be allowed to cultivate their lands up to the border during the day.

'Violent' Actions Continue
BK1306085288 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] Normal life remained disrupted for the 5th day today in the downtown areas of Srinagar as violent demonstrations against the power rate hike continued. The violent mob set ablaze a place of worship today and indulged in heavy stone throwing at the police. According to unofficial reports, at least 30 people were injured in today's violence. Shops and business establishments remained closed and vehicular traffic was off the road in the affected areas.

Golden Temple 'Beautification Plan' Begins
BK1106092788 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] In Amritsar, the demolishing of the buildings under the beautification plan for the Golden Temple complex has begun. The municipal corporation workers, with the help of residents, partly demolished a double-storied building in Baghwali Gali behind the Akal Takht [highest seat of Sikh religion] yesterday. The building was one of the sites which were vacated voluntarily by the owners. The demolishing work, which was stopped following protests from the residents, became possible after wide-ranging rehabilitation measures taken by the government in consultation with the affected people.

The Punjab governor, Mr S.S. Ray, has reiterated that the government will be neither harsh nor arbitrary. Thanking the people of Amritsar for their help in the implementation of the first phase of the beautification plan, he said the rehabilitation of the occupants will receive priority. The adviser to the governor, Mr J.S. Ribeiro, told newsmen that the beautification plan in the 30-meter area around the complex will be completed by the 15th of December. He said almost all the shopkeeper tenants in the 30-meter area have expressed their willingness to shift from the area. He said shopkeepers have been distributed application forms for allotment of shops being constructed by the government. Mr Ribeiro said over 300 houses are available for immediate allotment and more will be constructed to rehabilitate all the displaced families. In the Golden Temple, the SGPC has almost completed the task of removing undesirable structures. All the ways along the parikrama [walkway around the Golden Temple] were also cleared of the terrorists' belongings, partitions, and electrical fittings. Brick fortification atop the main entrance has also been demolished.

Meanwhile, elsewhere in the state, terrorists shot dead one person at Rahimpur village in Jullundur District yesterday. One terrorist was killed in an encounter with the security forces in (Shinkar) area of Jullundur District early this morning. In Amritsar District, security forces recovered a large quantity of arms and ammunition during a raid on a terrorist hideout in a village in Ajnala sector. Some arrests have been made in this connection.

4 'Intruders' Captured on Pakistan Border

BK1106133488 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] Demolition work in the 30-meter area around the Golden Temple complex is continuing. Our Amritsar correspondent, after visiting Gali Baghwali, says demolition of two buildings in the area is now in progress. Another building in the Maniaran bazaar is also being demolished. An official spokesman told our correspondent that more buildings have been handed over to the authorities for demolition.

Meanwhile, security forces captured four intruders in the Ferozepore sector of the India-Pak border last night. Besides one AK-47 Chinese assault rifle and a large quantity of ammunition, heroin worth about 7 crore rupees was also recovered from them. Two intruders managed to slip across the border. One intruder was killed in a pre-dawn encounter with BSF [Border Security Force] at Mangli in Khemkaran sector today. Four others fled back abandoning one light machine gun, six Chinese assault rifles, and a large quantity of ammunition.

Pakistani 'Intruders' Killed

BK1306145688 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1430 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] The Border Security Force gunned down five Pakistani intruders on the India-Pakistan border in Amritsar District of Punjab last night. Three intruders were shot dead at Kahangarh border outpost. Two others managed to run back to Pakistan. Two more intruders were gunned down at Mehawa border outpost. Their three accomplices escaped.

Violence, Arrests Continue in Punjab State

12 'Terrorists' Arrested

BK1206155588 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Text] Police have arrested 12 terrorists in Bhatinda District [in Punjab] and recovered a large quantity of arms and ammunition from them. One hard-core terrorist Baba was killed in an encounter with security forces in Jullundur District. Suspected terrorists shot dead a retired major, Kripal Singh, in Moga town this morning.

Ninety-one Akali Dal members, including two SGPC members, were released in Ludhiana today. They were arrested for violating prohibitory orders last month.

11 Killed by 'Terrorists'

BK1406031088 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 14 Jun 88

[Text] In Punjab, 11 persons, including 9 in one village, were shot dead by terrorists in separate incidents last night. In Amritsar District, a gang of about a dozen terrorists struck in village Chakbhama under Khalra police station and opened indiscriminate fire at some houses. As a result, nine persons were killed and a boy seriously injured. In Gurdaspur, one police constable was shot dead by terrorists outside the local civil hospital. The victim was on guard duty in the hospital. In Jullundur District, terrorists shot dead a shopkeeper in village Puriwala.

Punjab Police Claim Arms Smuggling Reduced

BK1306034488 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] The director general of Punjab Police, Mr K.P.S. Gill, has said that the smuggling of arms by terrorists has considerably been reduced in view of effective vigilance by the security forces and fencing of barbed wire on the Indo-Pakistan border. He told our Moga correspondent that 66 hard-core terrorists were killed in encounters with the security forces during the last month. In Faridkot alone, the security forces seized 1,100 sophisticated arms and apprehended 1,000 hard-core terrorists and their harborers during last year.

Gurkha 'Militants' Arrested in Darjeeling

BK1206075888 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Text] In a massive crackdown on GNLF [Gurkha National Liberation Front] hideouts in Darjeeling hill areas, 20 militants have been arrested since Friday. According to the district magistrate, 18 militants were nabbed from (Murit) in Kurseong in connection with the recent attack on a CRPF [Central Reserve Police Force] camp. Two others were apprehended from Sadar subdivision, where the militants damaged a watch factory by bombing it. The crackdown also resulted in recovery of several bombs, a huge quantity of explosives, and some incriminating documents.

Meanwhile, the West Bengal government has sent a list of 35 GNLF militants to the Sikkim Government who are allegedly hiding there after committing subversive activities in the Darjeeling hills. This was stated by the state chief secretary. The Sikkim chief minister, Mr Nar Bahadur Bhandari, had recently asked for such details for necessary action at his end.

Iran

Prime Minister Holds News Conference on War

LD1406125188 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 14 Jun 88

[Text] Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi took part in a televised news conference this morning on the recent victories of the Islamic fighters in the course of "Bayt al-Moqaddas-7." He presented his new cabinet to the Majlis and discussed relations iwth the British and French Governments. He also commented on a plot by the Hijaz government to reduce the price of oil at the recent OPEC session, the withdrawal of Soviet forces form Afghanistan, and U.S. intentions to resume relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran, as reflected in the Western media.

According to a report by a correspondent of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the prime minister began by noting the latest news about victories of the Islamic fighters in the course of "Bayt al-Moqaddas-7" and said: The forces of the Zionist regime in Iraq received hard and telling blows dealt by the selfless men of Islam. The "Bayt al-Moqaddas-7" operations are truly a great plan of destruction for the Iraqi forces inside Shalamcheh, as we have taken more than 2,000 POW's, thus proving the severity of the blow the enemy received. The prime minister pointed out that the operation is a prelude to a move at the fronts. The appointment of the acting commander in chief, the coordination of forces, and the existence of vast resources inside the country will prolong the resistance and will lead to the enemy's defeat.

On presenting his new cabinet to the Majlis, the prime minister stated: In the next 10 days the task will be completed. We must try to keep the same posts and personalities as much as possible, in the interest of maintaining order. We will not have many changes.

On the appointment of the acting commander in chief and the leadership's emphasis on unity in the armed forces, the prime minister stated: The government has already announced its preparedness for this sacred venture.

In response to another correspondent's question about the failure of the Hijaz regime, along with reactionary countries, in their plot to reduce oil prices, Mir Hoseyn Musavi said: The Hijaz regime is the hand of the United States in the region, and it betrays nations within OPEC. Of course, their efforts have a limit and they cannot go beyond that limit.

On the Soviet forces leaving Afghanistan and the fate of that country's refugees, the prime minister said: The Soviet forces withdrawal is a positive step, but it should have happened long ago. Of course, it is in the USSR's interest to complete the task as soon as possible.

Commenting on resuming relations with Britain and France, Musavi said: Our worldwide relations are based on the principle of mutual interests. There is currently some understanding between Iran and France, and it will not be long before bilateral relations are resumed.

In conclusion, the prime minister noted statements in the Western media about the United States' interest in resuming relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran and pointed out: On the one hand, the United States continues its misdeeds against the Islamic Revolution in a variety of ways in the Persian Gulf, the region, and the world. On the other hand, it is trying to resume relations with Iran. In the course of the Air Force's attempt to take power from Khomeyni and the U.S. rescue attempt, it claimed an interest in bilateral relations, and now, having frozen billions of dollars' worth of our property, facilities, and weapons in the United States, it mischievously calls for reopening ties in order to advance its own regional objectives. Do not believe that the United States has put aside misdeeds and vengeful acts against the Islamic Republic of Iran; this thinking will lead to trouble. Widespread and continuous hostility from the U.S. Administration against Iran will be the warning for our nation and government in choosing its future.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani Details Latest Operations

LD1406111188 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 14 Jun 88

[Text] Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the acting commander in chief of the Armed Forces, held a news conference today in which he explained the objectives of the "Bayt al-Moqaddas-7" operations. According to a Central News Unit report, the commander in chief of the Armed Forces said: The Shalamcheh region was chosen as the venue for these operations in order to deprive the enemy of any respite in which to build new fortifications in the wake of its latest aggression. He added: The Iraqi forces had left their previous defensive positions and were scattered on the plain, thus providing a suitable opportunity for our attack. Meanwhile, some intelligence was received on enemy movements. As the result of these same operations we managed to reconnoiter the enemy's new positions over a large area.

Referring to the heavy losses and casualties suffered by the enemy in the "Bayt al-Moqaddas" operations, he said: We will also retaliate against Iraq for its recent aggressions in Al-Faw and Shalamcheh.

The commander in chief of the Armed Forces stated that one particular achievement of the "Bayt al-Moqaddas-7" operations was that very few losses were incurred by the Islamic forces, while the enemy forces suffered large-scale destruction. He described this new type of operation as a successful experiment, saying: We will have similar operations in the future.

According to the same report, while speaking on the future plans of the commander in chief's headquarters, Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani stressed the need for greater coordination among the armed forces, referred to the more extensive deployment of conscripts, and called on more youths and fighters to go to the front at this appropriate time.

IRGC Commander Interviewed on 'Bayt al-Moqaddas'

LD1306115788 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0913 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] Dear listeners, please listen to a report we have just received. In an interview with an IRNA correspondent in the operational region a few hours after the "Bayt al-Moqaddas-7" operation began, an IRGC Ground Forces commander called it a devastating and decisive response to the recent moves of the Iraqi Zionist regime. The operations by the Islamic fighters in the Shalamcheh region began early this morning.

He said: Following its recent moves in Shalamcheh, the Iraqi regime concentrated a large number of its forces in this region. The Islamic fighters, however, dealt heavy blows to the Iraqi war machine by launching this operation.

The commander added: Relying on the blessings of Almighty God Who assists the Islamic fighters, our forces crossed various obstacles, including minefields, boobytraps, as well as rows of barbed wire. They attacked enemy positions from two axes north and east of the Shalamcheh region, surprising the forces of the Iraqi Zionist regime and inflicting heavy losses on them.

He stated: The Islamic forces are now busy destroying enemy units, hardware, and mechanized and armored equipment in the region. Intense fire on enemy positions and concentration points has killed a large number of enemy forces. Hundreds have been captured by our fighters.

In conclusion, the operational commander said: Our experience has shown that an extensive presence by the public at the fronts, as well as comprhensive support for the fighters of Islam, can lead to victory. In launching this operation, our warriors have shown their own power based on their belief. Furthermore, they have neutralized all claims and empty lies by the propaganda apparatus of the enemies of Islam, which had tried to weaken the morale of our resisting and steadfast nation.

Further Reportage on New Operation in South

Iraqi Counterattack 'Smashed'

LD1306142788 Tehran IRNA in English 1420 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] Bayt al-Moqaddas-7 Operational Theater, June 13, June 13, IRNA—Muslim forces of Iran smashed a heavy Iraqi counterattack in this southern war theater in Shalamcheh region at noon Monday, killing and wounding over 800 enemy soliders and capturing hundreds of others. Scores of Iraqi tanks, armoured personnel carriers and vehicles together with a large amount of other enemy military equipment were destroyed during the crushed counteroffensive.

This brought to 4,800 the Iraqi casualty toll and to 1,000 the number of enemy POWS so far transferred behind the fronts since the start of the "Bayt al-Moqaddas-7" operations early Monday.

Iraq's 19th Division 'Destroyed'

NC1306154688 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1524 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] Dear listeners, please pay attention to a report which has just been received. In the swift surprise attack by the Islamic forces on the enemy positions in the Shalamcheh area, the headquarters of Iraq's 19th Division has been completely destroyed and great numbers of Iraqis have been killed or taken prisoner.

This report, citing IRGC Headquarters, states that in our forces' offensive this afternoon, which was accompanied by heavy and fierce artillery fire, Iraq's 19th Division Headquarters was wiped out, and 5 tanks and armored personnel carriers, as well as 12 vehicles and 10 cannons, were destroyed. Following this swift and coordinated blitz, a number of Iraqi commanders were killed and 82 personnel, including some officers, were captured.

Iraq's 431st Brigade 'Routed'

NC1306162588 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1555 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] Dear listeners, please pay attention to a communique we have just received from the "Bayt al-Moqaddas-7" operational sector. According to the report, the headquarters of the 431st Brigade and the 28th Infantry Brigade south of Fish Lake have been completely destroyed. There are 1,000 more enemy casualties; the total is now 8,000 killed or wounded. The 431st Brigade had earlier suffered 30 percent losses. Before the despondent Iraqi commanders could reorganize the brigade's remaining forces, they were completely routed by the swift and heavy attacks of the Islamic fighters.

Bombing Raids Reviewed

NC1306164788 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1600 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] According to the IRGC General Headquarters, the valiant and selfless pilots of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran today carried out numerous sorties at 12:30 [0900 GMT], 1235 [0905 GMT], 1240 [0910 GMT], 1300 [0930 GMT], 1520 [1150 GMT], 1530 [1200 GMT], 1555 [1225 GMT], 1610 [1250 GMT], 1630 [1300 GMT], 1640 [1310 GMT], 1650 [1320 GMT], and 1700 [1330 GMT]. They dropped their fiery bombs on the positions, concentrations, and armored fortifications of the Ba'thist-Zionist Iraqi enemy in the area of Shalamcheh, and all returned safely to their bases.

The same report adds that at 15:24 [1156 GMT] this afternoon one Iraqi aggressor plane was attacked and destroyed in the Shalamcheh area by the surface to air defense fire of the courageous Air Force units of the Islamic Republic of Iran. May your battle be victorious, O brave ones!

Communique No 3,232

LD1306180688 Tehran IRNA in English 1721 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] Tehran, June 13, IRNA—Iranian fighter-bombers heavily bombarded Iraqi forces in the Shalamcheh operational region, southern fronts at 03:40, 03:45, 04:20, 04:30, 05:20, 06:30, 08:40, 08:50, 09:00, 09:05, 09:10, 09:30, 11:50, 12:00, 12:25, 12:40, 12:50, 13:10, and 13:30 GMT Monday, in support of Iran's Muslim combatants inflicting substantial causalties and damage on the enemy, said a military communique here Monday.

The 3232nd Communique of the Joint Staff Command announcing the above said all Iranian jet fighters returned safely to bases, after their successful missions.

In the southern waters, Iran's Air Force planes effectively carried out patrol flights over the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman Sunday, reconnoitering 38 foreign tankers, cargo ships, boats, tugboats and military vessels, it added.

The communique said Iranian naval forces patrolling coastal and international waters checked activities of two Iraqi vessels early Sunday near Al-'Amayah platform at the northern tip of the Persian Gulf.

Elsewhere on the war fronts, Muslim combatants of the Army Ground Forces exchanged artillery, tank and mortar fire with Iraqi forces yesterday, killing and wounding several Ba'thists and destroying part of the enemy's defence positions, individual and group bunkers, watchposts and two vehicles, the communique said. Exchange of fire was somewhat more intense in Zayd and Kushk regions.

On Sunday, an Iraqi patrol group was subjected to heavy Iranian fire in Chazabeh and was forced to flee sustaining fatalities, it said.

Iran's Gendarmerie forces opened fire on Iraqi positions killing some enemy forces and setting afire various gun-emplacements and a light vehicle of theirs, it concluded.

Khatem ol-Anbiya' Communique

LD1306193088 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] A communique from the Khatem ol-Anbiya' Headquarters, the center for directing operations of the IRGC and the Islamic Republic's armed forces, on the continuing "Bayt al-Moqaddas-7" operations was released few moments ago. It states: In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Tell the fighters that God can give them victory [Koranic verse]. O noble and Muslim nation of Iran! Your courageous and capable sons, the heroic ummah, are continuing the "Bayt al-Moqaddas-7" operations which began this morning in the Shalamcheh sector. They delivered further blows and losses on III Corps of the Iraqi mercenary armed forces this afternoon, thanks to our forces' steadfastness and unprecedented epic-making resistance.

The mighty warriors of Islam's corps, by relying on Almighty God and supported by the dear imam's prayers and your prayers and by implementing the competent and committed commanders' operational plans, succeeded in destroying several enemy combat units this afternoon. They also killed, wounded, or took prisoner a number of enemy troops, making a total of over 11,000 enemy dead and wounded from various units of the Iraqi III Corps since the start of the "Bayt al-Moqaddas-7" operations.

The total number of enemy POW's moved to the rear lines has reached 2,100. Among the POW's are: Lieutenant Colonel Muhammad 'Abd al-'Amr, the commander of the 21st Artillery Brigade; Colonel (Jasim al-Ra'udi) and Major Jabbar Salah, two commanders of the 429th Infantry Brigade. These operations also destroyed more than 30 tanks and personnel carriers and 120 enemy military vehicles of various types this afternoon, making a total of 60 enemy tanks and personnel carriers and 200 vehicles destroyed since the start of the "Bayt al-Moqaddas-7" operations. Moreover, 40 of their artillery units were set ablaze and our forces captured intact several artillery pieces. In addition, the forces of Islam captured a considerable amount of the enemy's armored and mechanized equipment and some ammunition.

Continuing the victorious "Bayt al-Moqaddas-7" operations, the Islamic fighters destroyed the headquarters of the 19th Division and the 28th, 429th and 421st Brigades of the Iraqi Army. Dozens of high-ranking Iraqi officers were killed in these headquarters. During this afternoon's battle which was supported by air cover from the Air Force and Iran's Army Aviation, the Iraqi 22d, 113th, 421st and 428th Infantry Brigades were totally destroyed; 60 percent of the 26th Armored Brigade of the 5th Mechanized Division was destroyed; 50 percent of the 6th and 12th Armored Brigades was destroyed; and the 21st Artillery Battalion was completely destroyed.

At present, the forces of Islam have complete superiority and are pounding the enemy with their intense, crushing fire in their task of destroying positions, troops, and equipment of the Iraqi Ba'thist army in the Shalamcheh operational theater.

O God, we are immensely grateful to You for showing us Your mercy and generosity once again at the battlefronts of the war of justice against injustice. This has brought happiness to the heart of our dear imam and the noble ummah of Iran. O God, please assist us with Your blessing once again and bring greater hope to the hearts of our people with Your assistance and victory, and please grant victory to our warriors with Your unseen help and invisible armies.

Khatem ol-Anbiya' Headquarters

'New Tactics' Paralyze Iraqis

LD1406082488 Tehran IRNA in English 0806 GMT 14 Jun 88

[Text] Tehran, June 14, IRNA—The "Bayt al-Moqaddas-7" operations launched in Shalamcheh region early Monday inflicted heavy damage on Iraq's war machine, said a commander of the operations here Monday afternoon.

According to the commander the Muslim forces of Iran have employed new tactics in war fronts in order to paralyze the enemy's war machine and also disappoint the enemy with his recent moves.

The first of these tactics he said, was launching the destructive "Bayt al-Moqaddas-7" assault in which reinforced units of the Iraqi army in a heavy battle suffered great losses and casualties.

The Muslim combatants in a blitz attack on enemy positions in the region smashed four reinforced Iraqi divisions in an area of 100 sq. kms., said the commander.

He said enemy casualties stands at 16,700 among them many senior officers and NCOs. He added that chaos prevails over the remainder of the Iraqi forces. Another 2,200 have been captured, at least 100 of them high-ranking commanders of the demolished divisions.

Furthermore 150 tanks and personnel carriers and hundreds of other vehicles have been destroyed and enemy command bases in Shalamcheh general region have been destroyed, he concluded.

Iraq Suffers 'Heavy Losses'

LD1406111788 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 14 Jun 88

[Text] The General Staff of the IRGC has issued a communique announcing that the fighters of the monotheistic forces are continuing their new strategy. In order to destroy the war machine of the Iraqi Zionist regime as much as possible, they inflicted further heavy losses and casualties on the disintegrating Iraqi army in a battle in the "Bayt al-Moqaddas 7" operational theater this morning. During this battle, which was backed by the Islamic fighters' intense and effective artillery fire, enemy fortifications and positions and several tanks, personnel carriers, and vehicles belonging to the Saddamists were set ablaze and destroyed. During these operations, more than 1,500 enemy troops were either killed or wounded, and many of them were taken prisoner by the forces of Islam.

Shelling of Basra Denied

LD1406073388 Tehran IRNA in English 0727 GMT 14 Jun 88

[Text] Tehran, June 14, IRNA—A spokesman for the War Information Headquarters today categorically denied Iraqi allegations on Iran's Monday shelling of Basra.

The spokesman said that the Iraqi regime which cost 19,000 of its forces at a lightning assault by Muslim forces utters such claims for deflecting world attention from its set-backs on the war fronts.

Peshmerga Kill 450 Iraqis

LD1306184388 Tehran IRNA in English 1742 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] Bakhtaran, June 13, IRNA—Iraq's Seif-ul Qa'id [name as received] Brigade sustained major casualties and damage in a heavy clash between Iraqi Kurdish peshmerga and Ba'thist forces in Irbil Province over the past few days.

Ramadan Headquarters announcing the above said over 450 Iraqi forces under the command of the Seif-ul Qa'id (sword of the leader) Brigade as well as a group of merceneries of the so-called popular forces were killed and several others taken prisoner by the Kurdish peshmerga.

The Iraqi brigade attempted to retake the strategic heights of Garvan, Guyan, Rashkineh, Bani-Harir, Gordeh-Shink, Khalifan, Raniya, and Rawanduz [placenames as received] regions, in Irbil Province, but was forced to retreat by forces under the command of Ramadan Headquarters.

A considerable amount of ammunition as well as light and heavy weapons were seized by the peshmerga.

Meanwhile, Ramadan Hqs. announced that peshmarga of Iraq's Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK) in a separate assault killed three Iraqi officers by destroying a military vehicle in Irbil city.

The slain Ba'thist officers included a major, a captain and a lieutenant and fell to PUK peshmerga who infiltrated the northeastern Iraqi city over the past few days, said the Hqs.

Tehran Cites AP on Singapore Ship Attack

LD1406113588 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 14 Jun 88

[Text] Quoting shipping sources in the Persian Gulf, AP reported that a Singapore-registered 87,768 tonne [as heard] ship, named the "Neptune Subano," was attacked by gunboats near coastal waters off Hijaz today. No report has been received yet on the details of this attack.

Mazandaran Support Group Dispatched to Front

LD1306141988 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] We continue the hour's news with a report in connection with the dispatch of a combat specialist group from Mazandaran Province to the fronts of the battle of justice against injustice:

Concurrent with the commencement of the victorious "Bayt al-Moqaddas-7" offensive, a group of volunteer technical-specialist forces from Mazandaran Province today left from Sari for the operational areas.

According to an IRNA report from Sari, the dispatched forces, consisting of a group of relief workers, radio operators, and drivers and mechanics for heavy vehicles, left for the country's operational areas this morning from the support and engineering headquarters of the Reconstruction Jihad in Mazandaran Province amid warm send-off ceremonies of the faithful people of Sari. They chanted the slogans "War, war until victory," "Death to the United States," and "No compromise, no surrender, battle until victory."

IRGC Mobilization Official Interviewed

LD1306140488 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Interview with Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad 'Ali Rahmani, head of the Organization of the Mobilization of the Oppressed, by unidentified correspondent; date, place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Rahmani] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Bearing in mind the extent of the conspiracies which global arrogance has undertaken (?with respect) to strengthening the Iraqi regime and continuing the war with the Islamic Republic of Iran, it was necessary to undertake a rapid and extensive dispatch of forces to the front. In view of this, forces were sent to the front on 5 June, a day commemorating the 5 June [1963] martyrs.

As a result of the decree issued by our dear leader the imam appointing Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani acting commander in chief, our country experienced a new momentum and our war and military tasks were quickly implemented. Action was taken, and in the shortest possible time, over 100 battalions from throughout the country (?speedily) left for the fronts where justice is battling injustice. This effort deserves our praise and thanks to the honorable commanders in the IRGC (?districts) and to the officials in charge of the IRGC's mobilization units. These officials and commanders were able in the shortest time possible to send those fighting forces to the fronts where the battle of justice against injustice continues.

[Unidentified correspondent] What plans do you have and what actions are you taking regarding the (?next) dispatch of Mohammad Corps forces?

[Rahmani] In connection with the second phase—again bearing in mind the approach of 28 June [anniversary of bomb explosion at the Islamic Republic Party's central headquarters in 1981], the anniversary of the martyrdom of our revolution's dear and worthy martyrs (?in the 2d year of the revolution)—plans have been made [words indistinct]. The second phase of the dispatch of the Mohammad Corps (?fighters) under the special name of the 28 June martyrs will take place according to the needs of our combat units. God willing, the dispatch will begin on 28 June. With God's assistance, there will be an extensive dispatch to the fronts, where the battle of justice against injustice continues.

We hope that the fighters will respond firmly to the idle words and malicious propaganda of global arrogance against the Islamic Revolution of Iran. This propaganda is being spread in order to lower the morale of our nation and our brave people. The fighters' firm response will lay the groundwork for ending the wicked acts of the United States, (?responding) in the Persian Gulf, and also to the [word indistinct] of Iraq, God willing.

[Correspondent] Thank you very much.

[Rahmani] You are welcome.

Car Bomb Defused in Downtown Tehran 9 Jun

LD1306082088 Tehran IRNA in English 0726 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] Tehran, June 13, IRNA—A 26-kg bomb planted in a car was discovered and defused in a downtown street here last Thursday, said a statement issued by the Information Ministry today.

The report said security officers had obtained information indicating the bomb had been sent to Tehran by the Baghdad regime through U.S.-aligned counterrevolutionary groups. It added that investigation were underway to arrest agents behind the bombing attempt.

U.S. Planned To Use Waite in Assassination Plot

LD1306192188 Tehran IRNA in English 1912 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] London, June 13, IRNA—Startling revelations on the suspicious role of the Church of England envoy Terry Waite are coming to light, after 17 months of his reported disappearance in Lebanon.

According to a new U.S. book Sunday, disgraced White House aide Oliver North proposed using Waite as a bait to assassinate Libyan leader Colonel al-Qadhdhafi in bombing raids on his compound during the U.S. air strikes on Libya in 1986.

The envoy's brother David Waite said that the new allegations were "mischievous" especially when he was not in a position to defend himself, but added that he was still optimistic about his brother's eventual release.

Waite has already been cited to have been involved in North's clandestine operations to free U.S. hostages in Beirut when gaining American logistic assistance but the envoy has always maintained that there was never anything sinister or underhand in this help.

In the latest claims made by CBS Pentagon correspondent David Martin and John Walcott from THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, the proposed scheme was to use the church envoy as an unwitting pawn to lure Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to spend the night of the U.S. bombing in his compound.

Washington has always been ambiguous about its intentions in its plans, the authors say, and details still remain conspicuous [as received], but the idea was rejected and was never carried out.

Their information suggests that they had extensive access to key personnel in the operation, including F-111 pilots who flew from U.S. bases in Britain. In the event, little damage was recorded at Al-Qadhdhafi's compound where one of his daughters was among the 37 martyrs of the dastard U.S. air raid.

"Reagan administration officials had absolutely no qualms about killing Al-Qadhdhafi," the book says, "but the real problem was that it was an assassination plot—a clear violation of American law."

Karrubi States No Pilgrims Going on Hajj

LD1406153688 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1441 GMT 14 Jun 88

[Text] Tehran, June 14 (TANJUG)—Iranian believers will not be going on pilgrimage to Mecca this year, said the highest government official in charge of pilgrimage affairs and Majlis Deputy Speaker, Hojjat ol-Eslam Mehdi Karrubi.

No Iranian citizen will be carrying out his holy duty this summer because of measures introduced by Saudi Arabia, said Karrubi in an interview to the TEHRAN TIMES.

All preparations for the departure of 150,000 pilgrims to Mecca had been finished when the Saudi authorities demanded that the number of pilgrims be reduced, said Karrubi. In accordance with the views of Ayatollah Khomeyni that either all 150,000 pilgrims go or none at all, it has been decided that no Iranian pilgrims will travel to Mecca, said Karrubi.

Khamene'i Speaks at Qom Seminary on Unity

LD1206170388 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Speech by President 'Ali Khamene'i at Feyziyyeh Seminary in Qom on the anniversary of the martyrdom of Imam Ja'far Sadeq—recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. [passage omitted] Today the Islamic Republic of Iran is a nation that demonstrates total resistance. Resistance will resolve problems. War, whether military or political, has its ups and downs. In war one cannot expect either side, even if it is the side of justice, to constantly move toward victory and the opposite side always toward defeat. Such a thing does not happen. War ebbs and flows like the sea and the waves. [Koranic verse] Victory changes sides, defeat changes sides. Destiny is determined by two factors: being in the right and being steadfast. The second lesson is the strong adherence of Imam Sadiq and his follower to Islamic action. Action! Nothing can be achieved with pretensions and vain hope without action.

I told the entire Iranian nation on 'Id al-Fitr, as I now say to you, you dear brothers, young scholars, young and enthusiastic students: Let us preserve Islamic behavior among ourselves. All that vicious gossiping, all those insinuations, all that maliciousness and enmity, all discord is very distant from the spirit of Imam Sadiq and Islam. It will cripple us; it will damage us. What do some people want by fomenting dissension and sowing discord, by causing distrust among the people, by sowing dissension in our united ranks, by disturbing hearts and minds? Does any good come from this? What do some people want by spreading false news or news which they do not even know whether it is true or false? [Koranic verse omitted] If you repeat (?anything) that you hear, that is enough to make you a liar. Is that true or not? Is the word of Imam Sadiq correct or incorrect? If it is correct, you must act; if you are telling the truth when you say you love the revolution, you love Islam.

Why should our unity be broken with such words, slander, and emotional outbursts when these actions are diametrically opposite to the just position? Why should the pure efforts of a group of young people be wasted by those ugly deeds? Why do people selfishly hole the ship on which everyone is sailing?

We are pleased with the unity of words among the scholars, the learned, the clergy, the seminary lecturers, and students at the real home of Imam Sadiq, Qom. Is it desirable to sow seeds of discord in this solid front? I can give an answer as I have been present at the scene of the revolution for 9 years since the victory until now. As a responsible official and initiator of many important tasks in this country and having learned about world affairs and the issues current of events in our country, I was with the revolution for every moment of its 15 years before its victory. Behind the attempts to sow discord is an enemy hand. [passage omitted]

Hearts must be brought together, brothers, and not set apart. Those separated must be united. Worthy elements must be preserved and not wasted. Blessed and tested personalities must be praised in the name of Qom, the seminary, the revolution, and the country. These must not be wasted. Those people who waste such things are clearly either ignorant or biased; there is no other option. Do not let them do this. Some people are hiding nere and there, hostile toward the principle, the revolution, the lofty leadership, the fighters, state officials, and others. These false faces with hearts of stone do not become righteous at all. They exist here in Qom, but are not with the seminary, religion; Imam Sadiq and the seminary, the religion and Imam Sadiq are not with them. Apart from these people, you sometimes come across those who seek comfort and ease and who want others to work on their behalf. [passage omitted] They tell the imam and the fighters that if they believe in war they should go ahead without the assistance of the former group. Another group believes in the imam, Islam, the revolution; they are fedayeen of the imam and love the revolution; their lives are devoted to Islam. However, among them there are a few ignorant people who lose sight of a great issue over a small matter. These people sow discord. This is not right. Do not let Qom, this home of the household and center of the revolution and Islam, be tarnished with such matters. [passage omitted]

Khamene'i on Importance of Construction Jihad

LD1306195888 Tehran IRNA in English 1932 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] Tehran, June 13, IRNA—President 'Ali Khamane'i stressed here today that in the current critical situation, unity and resistance are vital factors helping the Islamic Revolution achieve final victory.

The president made the above remarks in a meeting with several personnel of the Construction Jihad Ministry (CJ) on the occasion of "Construction Jihad Week". "We should do away with political factionalism".

CJ is a respectable revolutionary foundation, noted the president who is also the head of the Supreme Defence Council (SDC).

He said, the Islamic Republic's Guards Corps (IRGC) and CJ are two important forces contributing to the defence of Iran's geographical boundaries and striving for construction in their own respective areas. The war support and engineering unit of Construction Jihad is the point where the two meet, pointed out Khamene'i.

The SDC head called for strengthening of the war support and engineering forces and mentioned that military engineering is one of the main elements necessary to the developments in the battlefields.

Referring to the appointment of Hoj. Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani as the acting commander-in-chief of the armed forces, he expressed hope that officials in charge of war engineering would work to resolve the related problems.

The president considered the victorious ongoing "Bayt al-Moqaddas-7" operations as the immediate result of Hashemi-Rafsanjani's appointment.

"We are now in one of the most critical situations of the past decade because global arrogance is desperately trying to defeat the Islamic Revolution", said Khamene'i.

Nonetheless, the Islamic Revolution has found effective ways of inflicting losses upon the U.S. and has done so, said Khamene'i adding since the Islamic Revolution is firmly established, world arrogance is trying to make its final effort.

It is naivety on the part of reactionaries to consider the Islamic Revolution to be in a weak state, said the president pointing to the fact that they are making a blunder and will pay a heavy price for such a grave mistake.

After the president's speech, Construction Jihad Minister Bijan Namdar-Zangeneh presented a brief report concerning the activities of his ministry.

Construction Jihad is one of the most important post-revolutionary foundations and came into existence by Imam Khomeyni's decree on June 12, 1979.

Khamene'i Greets Chemical Weapons Seminar

LD1306143488 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Excerpts] The first international congress for investigating chemical weapons opened at Razi Hall of Mashhad University Medical School with a message from President Khamene'i, this morning. [passage omitted]

His message referred to the fact that the holding of the congress results from a sense of responsibility toward an issue which threatens our country now, and many other countries and people in the future. The president stated: Considering the necessity for observing the Geneva Convention ban on the production and deployment of chemical weapons, Iran condemns any use of such weapons. It considers the immediate shutting down of all chemical weapons factories in the interests of mankind an urgent and undeniable duty.

Elswhere the message says: If international organizations continue their silence in the face of the crimes and atrocities of the Iraqi regime, which is tantamount to collaborating with it, the adverse, unknown, and escalating consequences of widespread use of chemical weapons will affect all mankind, and few societies will be safe from them. To perform their international duty, governments should not only refrain from selling or making available any such material at the disposal of others, but they should also supervise the operation of companies and factories that prepare and supply raw materials that could be processed into chemical weapons so that the profiteering and power-seeking ambitions of individuals or regimes who disregard humanitarian commitments would not encourage them to produce and use materials deadly to mankind. [passage omitted]

Mahallati Criticizes UN 'Silence' Over Toxic Gas

LD1106162388 Tehran IRNA in English 1612 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] Washington, June 11, IRNA—Iranian ambassador to the U.N. Mohammad Ja'far Mahallati yesterday strongly criticized the U.N. Security Council and its Secretariat for their silence on the use of chemical weapons by the Iraqi regime.

Mahallati told a press conference at the U.N. Headquarters Friday evening that Iran is very disappointed and indignant at the ambiguous statements of the Security Council and the U.N. Secretariat over the Iraqi use of chemical arms.

"While the Security Council chairman says that Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar has demanded inquiry into Iraq's deployment of chemical arms the secretary-general states that any probe into the issue rests with the Security Council in accordance with Resolution 612," Mahallati said.

Such a conspicuous confusion in the United Nations indicates the weakness of these two international organs which stems from illogical political considerations and pressure exerted on the Security Council by its pro-Iraqi members, he said.

At a time when the U.N. General Assembly is debating disarmament issues and is trying to draw up a convention effectively banning the use of chemical weapons, the Security Council and the secretary-general are keeping an unwarranted silence on the Baghdad regime's deployment of toxic gases, he noted.

Continued the Iranian U.N. envoy "It is regrettable that the Security Council and the Secretariat have not only shirked their responsibilities but have also disregarded Resolution 612 by not sending a fact-finding team to Iran to investigate Iraq's poison gas attacks on Marivan and Sar Dasht towns (northwestern Iran) on May 17 and 18."

The important issue of Iraq's violation of Resolution 612 has been ignored because of Baghdad's schemings against the U.N. chief's plan concerning the war, Mahallati said. Therefore, he noted, both the Security Council and the Secretariat deserve equal criticism.

However, Mahallati said the majority of Security Council members agree on serious, deterrent measures against the use of chemical arms whereas Baghdad's supporters at the council, particularly the U.S. have, right from the outset, prevented the body from taking any serious action.

The Islamic Republic expects the Security Council to immediately pass a second resolution condemning the Iraqi Ba'thist regime's crime, he said.

A reporter asked Mahallati whether the Islamic Republic was prepared to directly request a Security Council session for investigation into the issue.

Mahallati replied "Resolution 612 is clear. The council's passing of the resolution envisages immediate investigation into a side's complaint about the other's use of chemical weapons and guarantees measures to prevent the repetition of it."

The Iranian official, questioned about the U.N. chief's plan to implement Resolution 598 on the Iraqi-imposed war, responded that it is the Iraqi regime which is refusing to cooperate with Perez de Cuellar and which is putting obstacles in the way of his efforts to find a just solution to the conflict.

He stressed that the issue of the use of chemical weapons by the Baghdad regime is in no way less important than other aspects of the imposed war and that it is necessary the current conference on disarmament pay due attention to this problem.

Mahallati also called on the disarmament conference to take decisive measures to strengthen the mechanism of inspection into the use of such internationally-banned weapons.

Pressured by the U.S., the U.N. Security Council has so far refused to take effective measures to force the Iraqi regime to discontinue using chemical arms.

Finance Minister Leaves for OPEC Meeting

NC1306064888 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Interview with Mohammad Javad Iravani, minister of economic affairs and finance, before his departure to the Vienna OPEC meeting on 13 June in Tehran by an unidentified Central Unit News correspondent—recorded]

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr Iravani, you are leaving today to attend the ninth annual session of the OPEC Fund. Please comment on the session's agenda, the OPEC fund's activities, and the Islamic Republic's position on this session.

[Iravani] In the name of God, the almighty, the compassionate. The members of OPEC formed the OPEC Fund for International Development in 1976 in order to help poor and developing countries. The amount of assistance provided by member nations up until last year was $2,658 million. Since its formation, and throughout the past 11 years, the fund has helped developing countries by giving loans for projects, programs, and [word indistinct] to be used in the fields of energy, road construction and transportation, agriculture, education, development (?banks), industries, water distribution, and health and hygiene.

In addition to these loans, the fund also makes grants for technical projects and food programs, as well as programs for research, education, and health. So far, the fund has given $210 million to poor and developing countries for projects in these fields, and 89 developing countries have received loans and assistance from the fund. To date, the OPEC fund has made $2,561 million available to these countries. Its eighth and latest loan program started this year, 1988, and $253 million will be distributed in the course of the year.

The ministerial session which is to be held on 14 June at the OPEC fund headquarters in Vienna will be the ninth annual session of the member countries' finance ministers. During this session, the participants will hear a report on the activities of the fund during 1987 and approve its accounts. In addition, one of the most important topics to be discussed will be the question of payments owed by countries that have received loans. Efforts will be made to find ways to help these countries overcome their problems. Another point will be the appointment of a new managing director for the next 5 years. Also, a report on the formation of a joint commodities fund will be heard. This fund will be formed through UNCTAD with the objective of building up stability in international commodity markets in the interests of the developing countries. If this fund succeeds in its objective, a real step will have been taken toward the establishment of a new international economic system. This will serve the interests of developing countries exporting most of the basic goods and raw materials.

[Unidentified correspondent] Please comment on the Islamic Republic's position on this session.

[Iravani] In 1976, when this fund was formed by OPEC members, Iran was among its founders and supporters. It has always actively contributed to the programs for assistance and loans to poor and developing countries. Iran has participated in all the sessions, as well as in the fund's management. The same will apply in this session. Also, we favor the formation of the joint commodities fund, now in its first stage. We hope that during this session, great progress will be made in the matter of assistance to countries that have fallen behind in their loan repayments.

Musavi Addresses Price Control Committee

LD1306135188 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Excerpt] The joint meeting of governors-general and members of the Central Committee for Supervising Prices and Controlling Inflation was held this morning in the presence of Prime Minister Musavi, Interior Minister Mohtashemi, the prime minister's executive deputy, and the chairman of the price committee.

During the meeting, Prime Minister Musavi described the performance of the state corporal punishment plan and the necessity to implement it in the present sensitive conditions, the extent of the plan's effectiveness in slowing inflation, and what the people expect from this plan in the present conditions. He said: One of the most important aims of the plan is to satisfy the public and keep the people's minimum standard of living safe from accelerating inflation, stemming from the country's economic problems.

Stressing that without the implementation of this project, it would not be possible to set prices for basic goods, he said: Those who unwittingly attack the state corporal punishment plan and reject any form of government interference in economic affairs should realize they are attacking the revolution.

Prime Minister Musavi described the complexities of inflation in our society. He said: This is not a limited, short-term project. Its relentless continuation is the same as that of our people's holy defense en route to victory and the realization of the fundamental slogans of the Islamic Revolution.

He then stressed to the governors-general and government institutes: The governors-general should exert more efforts to uncover profiteering and hoarding networks. They should personally supervise this project and select inspectors from among committed and alert individuals. No government institute, be it traditional or revolutionary, has the right to act outside the scope of its duties and authority.

He added: If the officials in the state corporal punishment committee discover any offense in any government organization, they should deal with it decisively, even in the offenses are small. [passage omitted]

Reportage on Hungarian Industry Minister's Visit

Arrives in Tehran 10 Jun

NC1106080788 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] Mr Frigyes Berecz, Hungarian minister of industry and chairman of the Hungarian Economic Cooperation Commission, arrived in Tehran last night at the head of a high-level economic delegation to participate in the fourth session of the Hungarian-Iranian Joint Economic Cooperation Commission. He was welcomed by Agriculture Minister Mr Zali.

According to the Central News Unit, upon his arrival in Tehran the Hungarian minister of industry declared his country's readiness for increased cooperation with the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The report adds that Agriculture Minister Zali, commenting on the level of economic exchanges between the two countries, said: The value of annual economic exchanges between Iran and Hungary in the past was equivalent to $150 million. Following the visit of our prime minister to Hungary last year, the scope of our cooperation widened. As a result of our talks with Hungarian experts in the fields of industry, agriculture, and trade during the past week, it is anticipated that the volume of economic exchanges between the two countries will reach a ceiling of $300 million annually.

On cooperation between Iran and Hungary, Mr Zali said: The two countries will cooperate in agricultural fields and in industrial areas. We will also purchase some raw materials that we need, in lieu of the sale of oil to Hungary.

Meets With Velayati

LD1106220188 Tehran IRNA in English 1841 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] Tehran, June 11, IRNA—Visiting Hungarian Minister of Industries Frigyes Berecz held talks with Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati here Saturday.

The Hungarian minister who is here to attend the fourth Tehran-Budapest joint economic commission called for expansion of mutual relations in various fields including increase in volume of bilateral trade exchanges.

In response, Velayati lauded the Budapest government's stance in condemning deployment of chemical weapons and announcing readiness to admit Halabjah chemical victims at Hungarian hospitals. The Iranian minister also expressed the Islamic Republic's keenness to promote ties with Hungary.

Berecz arrived here Friday night at the head of a delegation on a five-day official visit.

Holds Talks With Shafe'i

LD1206155688 Tehran IRNA in English 1551 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Text] Tehran, June 12, IRNA—Hungarian Industries Minister Frigyes Berecz currently here to participate in the 4th joint commission on mutual economic cooperation, met with his Iranian counterpart Gholam Reza Shafe'i here Sunday.

In the meeting, the two sides called for increase of non-oil commodities exchanged between the two countries and for promotion of mutual industrial cooperation.

Shafe'i suggested that the two countries cooperate with each other on the buy-back basis in an effort to diversify Iran's non-oil exports and in turn fill up the existing capacities at Iranian factories.

To this end, Shafe'i said, Iranian factories manufacturing refrigerators, television sets, textiles and detergent are prepared to meet the two countries' needs in this field and will export the surplus to a third country.

The Iranian minister also proposed that Hungary cooperate with Iran to set up two 100,000 tons glass factories and a plant manufacturing telephone sets by transfering needed technology.

In response, Berecz, saying that his country would export dlrs 15 million worth of medical instruments to Iran, noted the two countries have also agreed to cooperate in building cold storages, packing industries and cable and digital telephone plants.

The Hungarian industries minister also announced his country's readiness to purchase one million tons of oil from Iran per year.

Confers With Mines Minister

LD1206194588 Tehran IRNA in English 1820 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Text] Tehran, June 12, IRNA—Visiting Hungarian Minister of Industry and head of Iran-Hungary joint economic commission Frigyes Berecz and his accompanying delegation conferrred with Mines and Metals Minister Mohammad Reza Ayatollahi today afternoon.

Berecz who is here to attend the fourth joint economic commission, expressed his country's interest to expand industrial cooperation with the Islamic Republic and called for mutual cooperation in the fields of ferro-alloys production and zeolite process.

The two sides have reached positive common points in the current commission, sayd Ayatollahi thanking the Hungarian delegation.

In this respect, Ayatollahi referred to mutual agreement concerning production of alumina from bauxite, ferroalloys production, technical cooperation in the field of aluminium production, and the increase of non-oil exports from Iran including concentrated zinc.

On new cooperations including transfer of technology in the field of zeolite process and purchase of building and decorative stones from Iran, it was decided that Hungary should provide suggestions and information for Iran's Mines and Metals Ministry.

At the end of the meeting the visiting minister invited Ayatollahi to visit Hungary.

Holds Talks With Abedi-Ja'fari

LD1306143888 Tehran IRNA in English 1419 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] Tehran, June 13, IRNA—Hungarian Industries Minister Frigyes Berecz, currently here at the head of a delegation to participate in the 4th joint Tehran-Budapest economic commission, met with Commerce Minister Hasan Abedi-Ja'fari Monday.

The talks focused on the volume of trade exchanges between the two countries which now stands at dlrs 200 million annually for each side.

Ja'fari announced Iran's readiness to purchase raw materials used for manufacturing, paper, metals, chemicals and other goods from Hungary in return for exporting crude oil and non-oil commodities to that country.

In a separate meeting here today, the Hungarian industries minister held talks with head of the Mostazafin (Oppressed) Foundation Tahmasb Mazaheri [name as received] on mutual cooperation in the fields of agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry and transfer of technology.

The two sides also explored ways of boosting cooperation between the foundation and Hungary in the industrial fields, especially transfer of technology and training of Iranian experts.

Berecz arrived here Friday night at the head of a top level industrial-agricultural delegation, and has so far met with a number of high-ranking Iranian officials.

Discusses Nuclear Energy

LD1406115088 Tehran IRNA in English 0740 GMT 14 Jun 88

[Text] Tehran, June 14, IRNA—Hungarian Industries Minister Frigyes Berecz currently in Iran to attend the fourth session of joint economic commission met Deputy Prime Minister and head of Iran's Atomic Energy Organisation Reza Amrollahi Monday.

Issues of mutual interest in peaceful use of nuclear energy, especially nuclear medicine and agriculture were discussed in the meeting where members of the Hungarian delegation as well as Hungarian charge d'affaires to Tehran attended.

The Hungarian minister expressed hope that the meeting would serve to expand Tehran-Budapest cooperation for peace.

At the end of the meeting the two sides agreed to nominate members of a joint task for identifying the areas of joint cooperation for peaceful use of nuclear energy.

Received by Musavi

LD1406142988 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 14 Jun 88

[Text] According to an IRNA report, the Hungarian industries minister who is in Tehran today met and conferred with Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi. At this meeting, which was also attended by Agriculture Minister Zali and the Hungarian deputy trade minister and deputy industries minister, the Hungarian industries minister referred to the outcome of our prime minister's trip to Hungary, saying: The two countries' relations have expanded during the current year. The Hungarian Government has tried to bring the level of trade to the ceiling determined by the two countries' prime ministers. Expressing pleasure at achieving new heights in cooperation between the two countries, he said: We hope that joint investment in the transfer of technology and cooperation between the two countries will increase. The Hungarian industries minister also expressed hope that the coming visit to Tehran by the Hungarian prime minister in the near future will lead to a further expansion of relations.

According to this report, Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi paid tribute to the two countries' officials for their efforts to increase cooperation between Iran and Hungary and expressed hope that the visit to Iran by the Hungarian prime minister will create a new environment in expanding the two countries' relations.

Pakistan

Government Denies Violating Geneva Accords

BK1106155288 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] The Foreign Office has issued a point-by-point, detailed reply to the Kabul regime's complaints to the UN Good Offices Mission on Afghanistan and Pakistan [UNGOMAP]. All complaints by the Kabul regime have been dismissed, and UNGOMAP has been assured of full cooperation in doing its job. It has been emphasized that Pakistan cannot be held responsible for developments inside Afghanistan resulting from mujahidin actions against the Kabul regime. Nor can Pakistan be expected to prohibit the legitimate political activity of Afghan refugees, who represent a substantial segment of the Afghan population.

Committed to implementing the Geneva accords, Pakistan arranged a visit to major locations on the Pakistan-Afghan border in the Parachinar area at UNGOMAP's request. This allowed mission teams to tour specified locations. They visited Parachinar, Kharlarchi, Mullabad, Ali Mengal post, and Chaperi. The UNGOMAP team members also inspected border posts. Earlier, they visited Peshawar and went to the Pakistan-Afghan border at Torkham. The UNGOMAP team will also see other border areas in the NWFP and Baluchistan.

In addition, the Foreign Office gave UNGOMAP a detailed list of air and ground violations of Pakistani territory committed by the Kabul regime since the signing of the Geneva accords. Pakistan emphasized that the cross-border violations constitute a serious breach of the Geneva accords, and of their first instrument in particular.

Meanwhile, the Pakistani Government and the UNHCR have signed an agreement in keeping with the third instrument of the Geneva accords. Under the agreement, Pakistan and the UNHCR will cooperate in facilitating the voluntary return of Afghan refugees in honor and safety.

Afghan Refugee Repatriation Plan Finalized

BK1406084688 Islamabad Overseas Service in English 0800 GMT 14 Jun 88

[Text] The repatriation plan for the return of Afghan refugees has been finalized by the NWFP commissionerate for Afghan refugees. This was stated at the briefing presented to the caretaker chief minister, Lieutenant General Fazle Haq, in Peshawar this morning. The commissioner for refugees told the chief minister that according to a survey report conducted by the commissionerate in March this year, a majority of Afghan refugees want to go back to their country once the conditions inside Afghanistan are made conducive.

Junejo on Strategy To Force Elections

BK1306145288 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1430 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] The former Pakistan prime minister, Mr Junejo, says he will soon meet all opposition leaders, including Mrs Benazir Bhutto, to formulate a strategy to force President Ziaul Haq to hold elections within the stipulated period. He said the delay in the announcement of a specific date for the election is causing suspicion among the people. Mr Junejo said if the elections are not held within 90 days of the dissolution of the National Assembly there would be a constitutional crisis.

Sri Lanka

IPKF Captures EROS Leader, 23 'Terrorists'

BK1306120088 Colombo LANKAPUVATH in English 1125 GMT 13 Jun 88

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, June 13 (LANKAPUVATH)—The Indian Peacekeeping Force continued to flush out terrorists in northern and eastern Sri Lanka and yesterday apprehended the EROS leader of Mullaitivu, Nagaratnam, and 23 other terrorists, official sources told

LANKAPUVATH. They said 19 terrorists were captured at Tampalakamam and 2 at Muttur in the Trincomalee District. They also said that Vasanthan, a hardcore LTTE terrorist, and one other named Saidaran were apprehended by IPKF at Kallady and Natkuda in Batticaloa. Two hand grenades were also recovered from (?them).

Meanwhile, another report states that five IPKF soldiers were injured in an improvised explosive device explosion at Alampil.

Indian troops also recovered two improvised anti-personnel mines, two pressure switches, and a fiberglass boat in the same area.

A report from Jaffna states that Indian troops seized one light machine gun barrel, one pistol pointer, two grenades, 20 rounds of 7.62mm ammunition, and two cyanide capsules from Naveli and Point Pedro.

UNP Provincial Council Member Killed

BK1406033688 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 14 Jun 88

[Text] In Sri Lanka, reports from the North-Central Province say that a ruling United National Party member of the provincial council was shot dead yesterday. The victim, identified as Mr D.T.G. Sirisena, was killed by suspected JVP [Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna] extremists as he was returning home after attending a meeting at Polonnaruwa. He was fired at by gunmen waiting in ambush. The 60-year-old Mr Sirisena was the first elected member of a provincial council to be killed by suspected JVP elements.

Tamil Refugee Families Return From India

BK1006113888 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] Six hundred and forty-three Sri Lanka Tamil refugees belonging to 143 families returned to the island yesterday. Official sources said that Indian merchant vessels transporting the refugees arrived at Talaimannar. They said refugees returning from Tamil Nadu were temporarily housed in the transit camp at Talaimannar before they are resettled in their former places of residence.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the Rehabilitation Ministry said that the government would provide every assistance to the returnees in collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The total number of returnees since the Indo-Sri Lanka accord was signed has reached a little over 28,900.